

WORLD BRIEFS

Did Soviets Shift to Defensive Strategy? NATO Has Doubts

By Bernard E. Trainor
BERLIN — Despite recent Soviet assertions that the Warsaw Pact has adopted a purely defensive strategy and is cutting back its military forces, NATO officials observe the exercise said they saw no evidence to substantiate that assertion.

Thatcher Praises Role Of Solidarity

By Jackson Diehl
WARSAW — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain concluded a visit to Poland on Friday with a strong endorsement of the banned Solidarity trade union and a dry farewell to the Communist Party leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.



MITTERRAND AND KOHL DISCUSS EAST-BLOC TIES — President François Mitterrand of France, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, at a news conference Friday after two days of talks in Bonn.

that "the right way to go is for the government, Solidarity and others to get together and talk about it." She offered mild assurance about Western economic help for Poland at a press conference Friday.

CHURCH SERVICES
CENTER OF COPENHAGEN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun, 9:00, 3032833.

Gunmen Flee Maldives With Cabinet Minister

Colombo — Mercenaries took a cabinet minister and a member of the Maldivian parliament hostage when they fled the Indian Ocean island by boat Friday after failed attempt to overthrow the government, officials said.

ISRAEL: After the Elections, Country Braces for a Divisive Political Era

(Continued from Page 1)
The right way to go is for the government, Solidarity and others to get together and talk about it.

Paris Mail Sorters Hinder Deliveries

PARIS — A strike by post office drivers continued to paralyze activity Friday and block mail at sorting centers in Paris.

HERO: New Yorker Is a Fugitive

(Continued from Page 1)
to identify himself, saying he feared reprisals if his name appeared in a newspaper.

VIRUS: Bug in Computers

(Continued from Page 1)
The caller, who refused to identify himself or the programmer, said that the student realized his error shortly after letting the program loose and that he was now terrified of the consequences.

Cambodian Talks Are Delayed by Dispute Over Site

PARIS — The peace talks scheduled here for Saturday between Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, have been postponed until Monday because of a disagreement over the site, French Foreign Ministry sources said.

Arab Newspaper in Israel Publishes Plan for an Independent Palestine

JERUSALEM (AP) — A daily newspaper that backs the Palestine Liberation Organization published on Friday a draft declaration of independence for a Palestinian state that it said would be submitted for approval to the Palestine National Council.

New Caledonia Vote Nears in France

PARIS (AP) — Voters in France are to vote Sunday on a referendum the government hopes will bring peace to the troubled Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Japanese Scandal Claims First Victim

TOKYO (AP) — The widening insider-trading scandal in Japan, which has struck at the heart of Prime Minister Noboru Takahashi's government, claimed its first political casualty on Friday.

Test Flight Planned for Swedish Jet

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish aircraft and auto company Saab-Scania AB said Friday that it had overcome technical problems in the development of the new JAS-39 Gripen combat aircraft and that a prototype would fly before year-end.

TRAVEL UPDATE

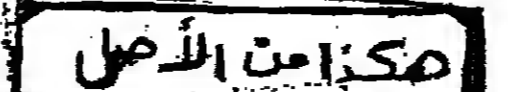
U.S. Airlines Reported to Cut Delays
WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite a steady increase in air traffic, U.S. airlines are cutting delays and there are signs that safety is improving, according to the Transportation Department.

Algeria Asserts Voters Say 'Yes to Reform'

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
PARIS — The Algerian government said Friday that more than nine million Algerians voted in favor of constitutional amendments that may eventually loosen the hold of Algeria's single ruling party over the country.

AFGHAN: Pullout Is Suspended

(Continued from Page 1)
he said, was threatening the civilian population of Afghanistan and inflicting unacceptably high casualties among Soviet forces.



BRIEFS

Israel Publishes... dent Palestine... newspaper that backs the PLO... Friday a draft document... it said would be submitted to the PLO...

Nears in France... to vote Sunday on a referendum to the troubled Pacific territories...

did be divided into three... handle local rule. In 1990... New Caledonia should...

aims First Victim... insider-trading scandal in... Minister Noboru Takeda... casualty on Friday...

for Swedish Jet... Swedish aircraft and auto... overcome technical problems... combat aircraft...

UPDATE... ed to Cut Delay... increase in air traffic... that safety is a top...

ts Voters... reform... rian Army last month... ed hundreds of young... they demonstrated...

Mr. Khedri said that... sidents marked the... Diplomats in Algeria... interviews that they... the president to announce... since soon and that... es, ministers may lose... in the president's camp... lace the old order...

They also said that... appears anxious to use... th of the riots last... isolate his power and... in positions of influence... The referendum has been... wed as a test of Colonel... 's popular support and... 's of the backing of the... democratic change...

Western diplomat... 're not out by Feb. 15... ld be tremendous... the expected summit... Soviet gains in the... id, at the United Nations... ing would be rewarding...

Backfire bombers... territory are said... rebel efforts to... Sandahar, a provincial... eastern Afghanistan... ce the withdrawal of... as began, rebel units... ed their control over... a major city...



On a U.S. TV Talk Show, Fighting Words on Race Lead to Violence... A scuffle broke out after Roy Innis, top right, chairman of the U.S. Congress of Racial Equality, began choking a young-white man who had just insulted him during the taping of a television show in New York City. The show's host, Geraldo Rivera, just below Mr. Innis and ducking, suffered a broken nose after joining the skirmish. The program, for ABC, was entitled "Teen Hatemongers." Mr. Innis, 54, had been called an "Uncle Tom" by John Metzger, 20, of the White Aryan Resistance Youth. The police said there were no injuries and no arrests were made.

Liberal U.S. Church Group Retrenches

By Ari L. Goldman... NEW YORK — The leadership of the National Council of Churches, long identified with liberal issues as opposition to prayer in public schools, has voted to reorganize and retrench as it seeks to survive in times hostile to liberalism... Responding to criticism that the "mainline churches" as the council has long defined itself, have not lived up to the name, Mr. Brower said, "Today, we are likely to be known as the old-line or even the sideline churches, instead of mainline..."

Number of Homeless Is Contested

By Spencer Rich... WASHINGTON — A new study by the Urban Institute concludes that the number of homeless people in the United States is 567,000 to 600,000... That is far lower than estimates by some advocacy groups but substantially higher than the 250,000 to 350,000 estimated in a 1984 report by the Department of Housing and Urban Development...

Flora Rheta Schreiber, Author, Dies

By Andrew L. Yarow... NEW YORK — Flora Rheta Schreiber, 70, the author of "Sybil," a best-selling book about a woman with multiple personalities, and "Shoemaker," a portrait of a murderer, died of a heart attack Thursday in New York...

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mind vs. Merriment at Dartmouth... For too long, says James O. Freedman, president of Dartmouth College for the last 16 months, the ideal student there has been "extroverted, gregarious, party-going, athletically oriented, overly prone to conformity, well rounded and intelligent, but not intellectual..."

Notes About People... Nancy Reagan has been busy reading the \$2.5 million house in the Bel Air section of Los Angeles that she and President Ronald Reagan will soon occupy...

Short Takes... A new and more accurate model for death certificates has been developed by the National Center for Health Statistics, a federal agency, and is expected to be adopted by all 50 states...

Advertisement... Part II of the Advertising Section on Morocco will appear on November 9.

Pentagon Faults Billing by Consultants

By John H. Cushman Jr... WASHINGTON — A Pentagon audit has found that the largest U.S. military contractors routinely charge the Defense Department for hundreds of millions of dollars paid to consultants, often without justification... The report of the investigation said that neither the military's current rules nor the contractors' own policies are adequate to assure that the government does not improperly pay for privately arranged consulting work...

U.S. Assailed for Stand On Managua Storm Aid

By Don Oberdorfer... WASHINGTON — Humanitarian groups have criticized the Reagan administration for withholding U.S. disaster relief from victims of the severe hurricane that struck Nicaragua in October... "We deplore the withholding of humanitarian aid for political reasons. Humanitarian aid should be given to civilians in desperate need," said Marie Gadsden, chairman of the board of one of the groups, Oxfam America...

Candidate Sues Over Oil Leaks

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE... LOS ANGELES — A multimillion-dollar law suit has been filed against eight major oil companies, the latest step in effort by California environmentalists to force rapid cleanup of toxic wastes in drinking water...

Flora Rheta Schreiber, Author, Dies

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Dining Out

- GINZA: Japanese restaurant, Teppanyaki, sashimi, sushi bar, private cocktail and dinner... CANNES: French restaurant, 100 Rue de la Paix... ASHIANA: Indian grill, Teppanyaki, sashimi, sushi bar... LA CHEVALERIE: French restaurant, 229 Rue de Valenciennes... JARRASSE: As refreshing as the sea, specialties in fine fish, Bouillabaisse, Oysters, shell fish... LUDMILA PAVILION RUSSE: Dinner-supper, Russian atmosphere with Ludmila... LE BISTROT D'ARMAND: Between the Champs-Élysées & Rue St-Hippolyte... AL DWAN: Gastronomic Lebanese cooking, Catering service, Open every day... MACADAM: Bar, Cocktail, Sunday brunch... LE PRESSBOURG: Treasures of the sea, seafood, fish, crayfish, big, cool, Vivon Arc d'Étoile, Terrace... GOLDENBERG WAGRAM: Single bar, 100 Rue de la Paix... KERVANSARAY: Turkish & Levantine specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor, Mahlerstr. 9...

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY... Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market... Write airmail for free price list or call us: Joachim Goldenstein diamantexport BVBA...

THE BELLE ÉPOQUE IN THE PARIS HERALD... Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century... With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delightful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no one imagined would ever end. A great gift idea. Hardcover, 224 pages, 147 illustrations, 16 in color. (11 1/2 X 9 1/2 in. approx.)

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

U.S. Footprints in Africa

Far and away the most exciting thing going in American diplomacy as the Reagan administration winds down is in southern Africa...

Supported by the Soviet bloc, and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, supported by South Africa and the United States...

Israel: Yet a Harder Line

If Israel's election constituted a referendum on an international peace conference and how to manage the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza...

bloc of Yitzhak Shamir lose a few seats. The gainers in the 120-seat Knesset were the fringe religious parties...

A Court Worth Its Name

A welcome offshoot of Moscow's new thinking about the United Nations is the Soviet rediscovery of the World Court...

Abraham Sofaer, had one potent defense for the U.S. boycott: The court has no jurisdiction over any Soviet-bloc nation...

Other Comment

A Sad and Bad Campaign: George Bush would not be a terrible president. He is more intelligent and pragmatic than Ronald Reagan...

Israelis Have to Live With It: Israelis who believe that their government should be secular and tolerant in domestic affairs and moderate and pragmatic in trying to find an accommodation with the Palestinians...

Helping Pay for Perestroika: Perestroika, or the restructuring of a dying economy, is doomed without foreign investment. The Americans are wary...

OPINION Don't Read Too Much Into the Vote in Israel

WASHINGTON — Everyone from Ronald Reagan to Yasser Arafat wanted the Labor Party to win this week's Israeli election. Everyone, that is, except a majority of Israelis...

The Least Of These Elections

PARIS — Of the four important votes just cast or about to be cast, the American election is the least interesting and probably the least important...

5,003 Reasons (Give or Take) To Vote Bush

WASHINGTON — The presidential campaign, having promised instruction and barely delivered diversion, now says to a stop and I herewith complete the task begun in my last column (11/7, Nov. 3)...



over 80. The others are William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall. All three are liberals. The next president probably will have at least three constitutional or major agenda issues to pass through courts...

14 Elections Later, One Liberal's Dream Still Lives

PARIS — I have long had a dream... For 56 years I have participated in American presidential elections, and for all those years I have sought a candidate who embodied the ideals of the American Revolution...

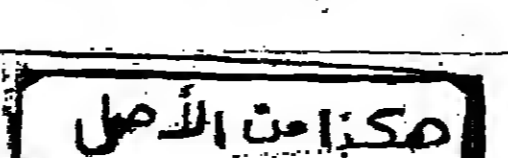
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1988-1992 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

You Thought '88 Was Bad?

YOU think the presidential campaign's been nasty so far? Well, wait 'til you hear this: One of the guys in the '88 presidential race used to beat his wife. But what can you expect from a man who had an illegitimate son...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Papacy Assailed: ROME — A number of representatives of the various military societies, of which Signor Menotti Garibaldi is the head, went to-day (Nov. 4) to Mentana to place wreaths on the monument erected to the Garibaldi who fell in the engagement with the Papal and French troops at that place in 1867...



The Least Of These Elections

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Of the four major elections just cast or about to be cast, the American election is the most interesting and probably the most important. The others, in Israel, France, the Netherlands and West Germany, have been about as routine as the American vote. The American vote is not much of anything except a referendum on the candidate's ambitions, though the American political system is undergoing a year of study in the Netherlands while also looking at West Germany's remarkable economic growth and the Netherlands' assessment that "there really are no problems over here." It is an interesting observation that the Netherlands, West Germany and France are nearly all going through a conservative challenge, if hard solutions are not found. Their economies, educational systems, and human relations are essentially healthy. None of this is true of the United States, which is why the presidential campaign has proved so depressing. Yet the voters have eliminated the candidates who were something better. There is no clear real issue raised by any candidate. Americans seem determined to solve the country's problems. Israel has worse problems than the United States, but has carried on a debate over a peace treaty. It seems now that a peace treaty will emerge from Tuesday's Likud election. Likud does have a policy, but it is not one of the international community, or Washington, much. The Israeli election probably will decide immigration and Israel's future. It is a secular Zionism, toward becoming a predominantly oriental society in the long term — the vision — there is a solution in the nation's essential problems. The note with the Palestinians is a short-term solution. Israel now will have a peace treaty rather than a stalemate. The Algerian referendum was in the political system. The field Thursday, was a step toward liberalization. The party state where the struggle against the found peace a great deal more than war. The crucial factor is in which direction that pressure from the produced change — in the institutions, early, but not all by the young. The frequent public protests of the army's refusal to demonstrate, what were killed, and against the and torture, have disrupted the political atmosphere. The fourth vote is the referendum is holding Sunday, on the new plan for resolution of New Caledonia. Minister Michel Rocard, who negotiated this agreement, the principal Melanesian group and the most representing the white community. Pacific territory. The plan effectively puts New Caledonia between the two and postpones the vote on independence for 10 years. The referendum in France was to ensure the Melanesians, which public backs the plan. It never been much doubt it would be approved, but a low level of fear. The ex-Gaullist former Prime Minister, Rocard, disgraced itself by its ambition, a mean-spirited attack had evoked the commander of Gaulle himself. It is accurate, I think, to call it "Gaullist" in character. Chirac's movement there have the great motivation, a public life, the honor. Rocard did well for his reconciliation of the two sides, who seem to be close to a settlement. Jean-Marie Le Pen, independence movement, a signal opponent. Jacques Chirac, discarded sectarian and conducted these admirable regard for the rest. All is not lost if the only contagious.

EARS AGO

18: Ward-Robe... IS — In the conception of make America's moves... is a place where... wear ankle-length... drivers wear gray tops... with one arm around... and every man wears... a fitting mustache. He... it conception of La... is the subject of a... graphs in the week... ch, exposing the erro... capital, and of an "spe... William Hays, presiden... on Picture Producers... tors of America, pub... -sair. One of the ch... duced in "Match" is a... is policeman as he was... seventh Heaven... out that he is wearing... assar, the swordman... mic of an infantryman... a general staff officer... a chief de gare and the... officer of Public Inse...

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France F.F.	05-436 436	1,500	1,230	830	455
Germany** D.M.	0130 25 31	580	403	320	176
Gr. Britain £	— —	135	83	74	41
Greece** Dr.	691 02 42***	23,500	23,820	13,250	7,300
Ireland £Ir.	— —	155	118	85	47
Italy Lire	— —	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands** Fl.	06-022 08 15	600	492	340	185
Norway** N.Kr.	(02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Portugal** Esc.	(01) 80 71 23*	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
Spain** Ptas.	(91) 401 29 00*	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
Sweden** S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Switzerland S.Fr.	046 05 68 00	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. Fr. Afr., Middle East \$	— —	470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Afr. Gulf St. Asia \$	— —	620		340	190
Central/Latin America \$	— —	540		295	160



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THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS: Comparing the presidential candidates, and how to find out the winner

The Race to Pick the Winner

International Herald Tribune
Polls will close first in parts of Kentucky and Indiana, at 2300 GMT (6 P.M. Eastern Standard Time) Tuesday, and a presidential winner could theoretically emerge within a couple of hours while polling is still taking place in the West.

By 0100 GMT Wednesday, polls in 26 states with 340 electoral college seats will be closed, 70 more than the 270 seats than needed for election.

Dukakis Gains in 2 States

WASHINGTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis gained slightly on Vice President George Bush in California, surged ahead in Washington state and maintained his advantage in West Virginia, while the Republican presidential nominee held slim leads in Michigan and Pennsylvania, according to polls released Friday.

By questioning people coming out of voting centers, the networks are usually in a position to make a reliable state forecast even before the polls close.

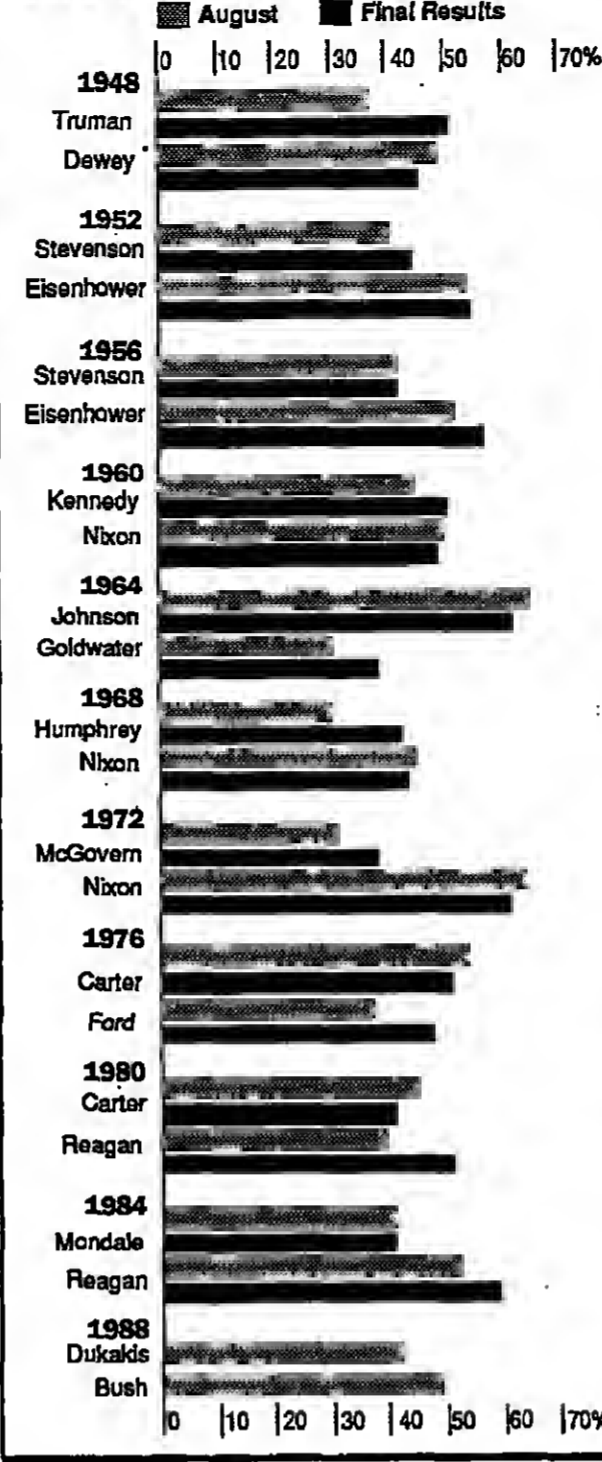
How to Tune In for Results

Live, English-language coverage of the voting results will be available by radio in most parts of the world Tuesday night and Wednesday, with television broadcasts also available to cable and satellite subscribers in many areas.

The BBC World Service will be broadcasting from studios in Washington throughout the night starting at 2300 GMT Tuesday.

How Presidential Races Begin and End

How the candidates stood in August and fared in November according to the Gallup Poll.



The Campaign Issues: A Bush-Dukakis Primer

By David E. Rosenbaum, Andrew Rosenthal, and Louis Uchitelle

WASHINGTON — In their television advertisements and stump speeches, in their debates and interviews, Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis have campaigned largely on such emotion-charged issues as crime, drugs, gun control, abortion, the environment and ethics.

only one foreign policy goal," Mr. Dukakis said on Sept. 12. "I want to restore respect for American leadership in a changing world."

would outlaw "Saturday night specials," the inexpensive, easily concealed pistols that are often used in crimes, Mr. Bush would not make them illegal.

Among those issues are to some extent beyond the realm of the presidency, crime control, for example, is primarily the responsibility of state and local authorities.

Mr. Bush has been director of central intelligence, the U.S. ambassador to China and the chief delegate to the United Nations; Mr. Dukakis has had no direct involvement in foreign policy.

Mr. Dukakis says he fully supports hunters and target-shooters who want to own firearms and others who keep guns to protect their homes or businesses.

Nonetheless, their disagreements on such highly charged issues, perhaps more than differences on the central issues of foreign and economic policy, have established the character of the candidates in the mind of the public.

Neither candidate has a record in office as a committed environmentalist. Mr. Bush, for example, headed a Reagan administration task force that recommended relaxation of many environmental regulations.

Mr. Dukakis says he is personally opposed to abortions but believes they should be legal.

Here is a rundown of the Bush and Dukakis positions on economic and foreign policy, followed by their stances on the "hot" campaign issues and other areas of domestic policy.

The Environment

Abortion

The Economy

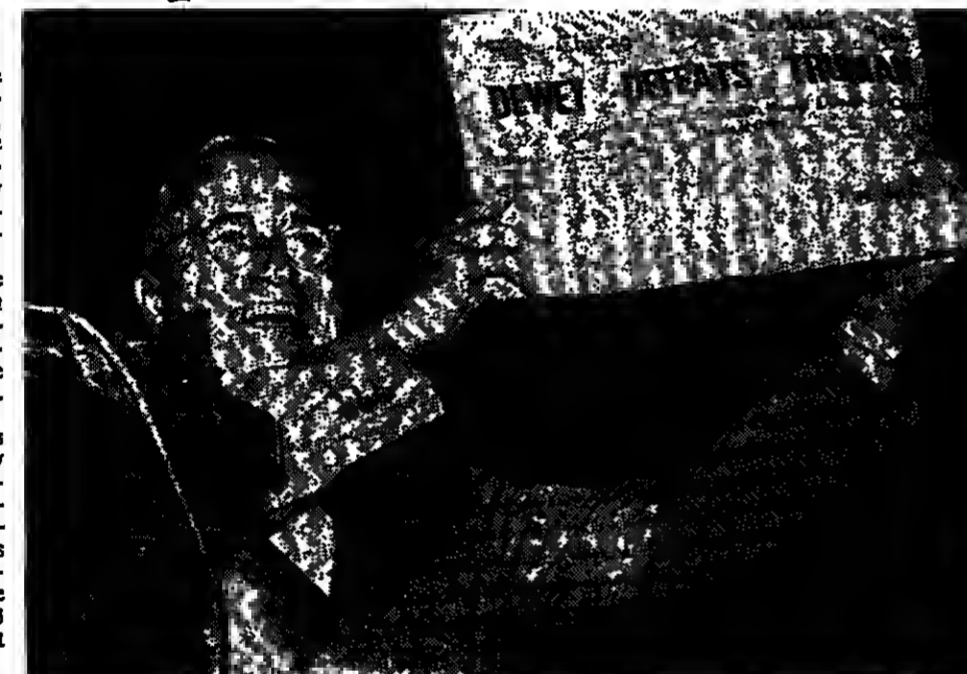
Crime

Poverty

Truman-Like Upset Is Still Possible, Pollsters Say

By Barry James

Attempting to boost the morale of an apparently flagging campaign, Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen, the Democratic candidate for vice president, recently held up a famous edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune that proclaimed in inches-high type, "Dewey Defeats Truman."



President Truman had the last laugh after his upset victory over Governor Dewey in 1948.

According to a report in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, the foreman of the pollsters, the confident poll predictions of a Dewey victory "probably contributed to the dullness of the campaign."

But even by the more genteel standards of the age, there had been some tough infighting, which Mr. Dewey called "muddling" and Mr. Truman said was meant to "give 'em hell."

Mr. Truman, who succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 after only 82 days as vice president, was derided as being too small, too infelicitous to continue in the presidency. He in turn blamed his legislative problems on "the do-nothing, idiot Congress," which was under Republican control.

After his victory, he scoffed at "the sleeping police," George Gallup attacked an "eat crow" banquet, and the Wall Street Journal wondered "what undercurrent existed that escaped the eyes and ears that are trained to catch undercurrents."

According to Daniel Yankelovich, chairman of a New York-based public opinion organization, writing recently in this newspaper, many voters may be putting off their decision until the last minute because of the uncertainties of the Bush-Dukakis campaign.

Foreign Policy

What Dukakis Needs In Electoral College

WASHINGTON — Political strategists say that Michael S. Dukakis must win the popular vote in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California if he is to have any hope of becoming president.

This is because of the peculiarities of the American electoral system, in particular the electoral college. Millions of Americans will vote Tuesday, but their next president will be formally selected by 538 obscure individuals more than a month later.

The popular vote for president is subject to final approval by the Electoral College, which was established by the founding fathers. The voters will actually elect slates of college members pledged to one of the candidates.

Plumbing the Depth of a Landslide

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Politicians and political experts disagree on how lopsided the presidential election returns would have to be to qualify as a landslide. But they say they know one when they see one.

1936: Mr. Landon was outpolled in the popular vote, 61 percent to 37 percent, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and received 8 electoral votes, compared with 523 for Mr. Roosevelt.

1964: Mr. Goldwater lost, 61 percent to 39 percent, to Lyndon B. Johnson, and collected 52 electoral votes, while Mr. Johnson won 486.

OHIO: Pushpins Outline Bush's Strategy for Victory

(Continued from page 1)

party will send four million pieces of mail in the last two weeks of the campaign. Jews in Ohio will get a brochure with photographs of Mr. Bush at the Western Wall and Auschwitz. Catholics of Eastern European extraction will get a brochure with photographs of Mr. Bush with Pope John Paul II and with Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity movement in Poland.

1.5 million phone contacts. Then there is the television battle: Precise figures are not available, but the Bush campaign is expected to spend \$1 million to \$1.5 million on the Ohio media market over the final month. The Dukakis campaign will spend less than a third that.

1984: Walter Mondale was defeated, 59 percent to 41 percent, by Ronald Reagan, and won 13 electoral votes, compared with Mr. Reagan's 525.

Older voters have received a brochure with a sinister-looking picture of Mr. Dukakis on the cover. "Are You Social Security Benefits Safe With This Man?" the brochure asked. Inside, it stated that Mr. Dukakis diverted \$9 million from the Massachusetts pension fund to help pay state bills.

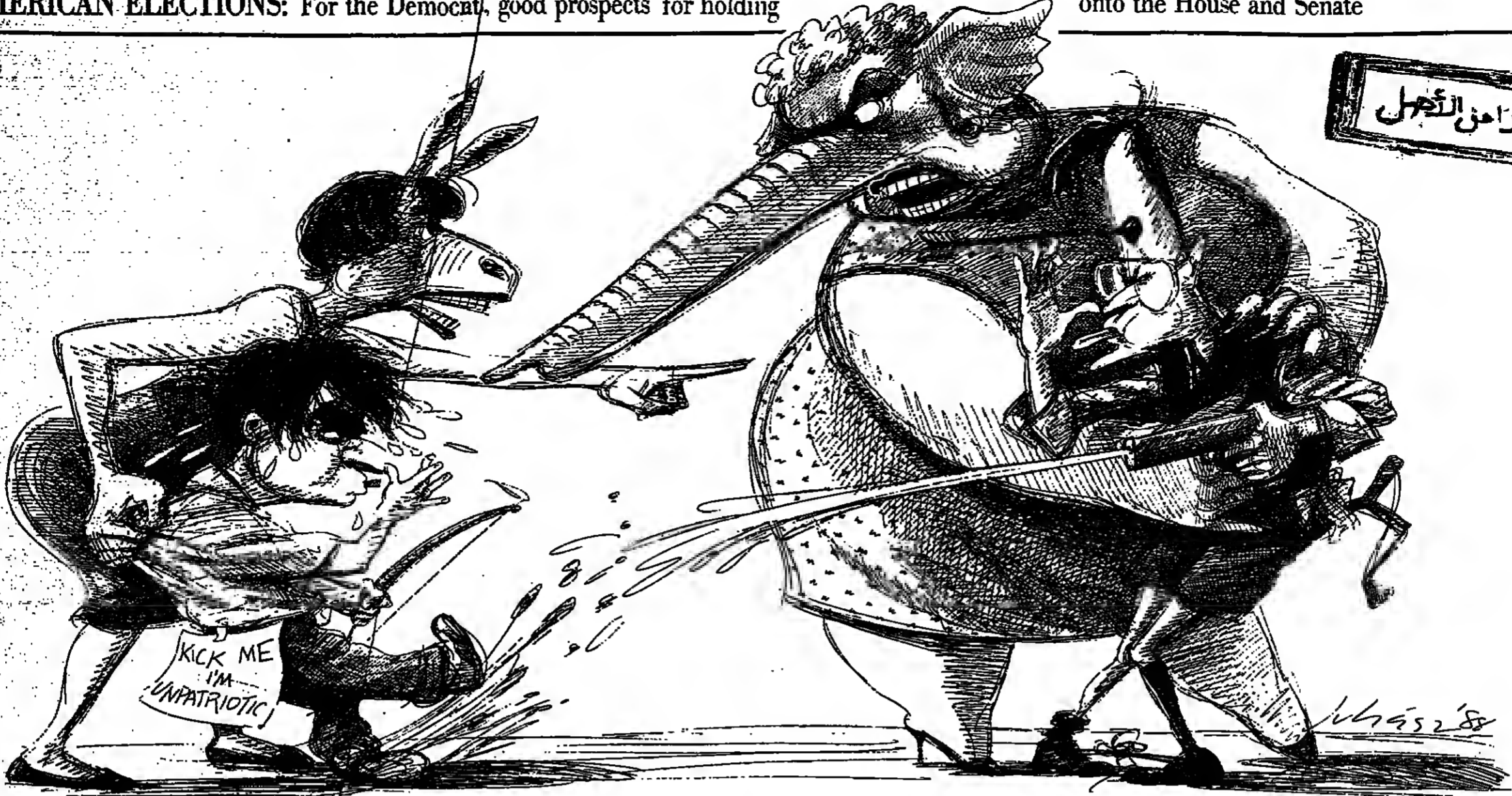
"If this was a boxing match, it would have already been called," he would have already been called," said Ohio's Republican executive director, Brian Berry.

When Mr. Dukakis campaigned in the state Tuesday, it was his first visit in two weeks. Ever since he bypassed Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, in selecting a running mate, Mr. Dukakis has been criticized by the state's Democrats about the way he has run his campaign here. Still, Mr. Dukakis has not abandoned Ohio.

سكواتن الاصل

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS: For the Democrat, good prospects for holding

onto the House and Senate



هكزان التخبيل

Bush's 'Coattails' Offer Republicans Slim Senate Hope

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — Even most Republicans discount the possibility of the kind of ground swell in Tuesday's elections that put their party in control of the Senate and White House in 1980.

Gain of 4 or 5 Needed

To regain control of the Senate, the Republican Party, which captured a Senate majority in 1980 and lost it in 1986, would have to have a net gain of four seats if Mr. Bush wins the presidential election, or five if Mr. Dukakis wins.

Linkage Is Ineffective

Republicans are relying selectively on linkage with Mr. Bush, avoiding it in states where it could bolster the Democratic contender, including those where the presidential race is close or Mr. Dukakis could help the Democratic candidate for other reasons.

Republican in Charge

Putting Republicans in charge in the Senate is "going to take some good breaks, some luck and a good pull from the top of the ticket," Tom Mason, a spokesman for the Republican campaign committee, said Thursday.

Democrat's Will Hold

The Democrats will hold our 54 seats at a minimum and, I believe, have a good opportunity to add to them, the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Senator John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, said Wednesday.

Parties for Election Night: Where the Big Bashes Are

International Herald Tribune

Political partisans will celebrate at election parties, many of them offering cable television coverage through the night. Here are some of the main ones.

PARIS: The restaurant at Pershing Hall, the American Legion's Paris headquarters, is offering an all-night buffet-dinner from 8 P.M. The charge is 200 francs (\$33).

NEW YORK: Harry's New York Bar will post the results of its traditional straw vote of American voters at 2 P.M. Tuesday, and receive customers from 8 P.M. to dawn.

LONDON: The English-Speaking Union will organize a buffet-dinner at its headquarters, from 8:30 P.M. to 1:30 A.M. There are places for 300 to 400 guests, and separate rooms for Democrats and Republicans. The cost is £18 (\$32), and a jazz band will be on hand.

CAIRO: The Nile Hilton is holding open house in the ballroom from 10:00 P.M. until dawn. Entrance fees, at 15 pounds (\$7.50), will be donated to the American Research Center in Egypt.

SINGAPORE: The American Business Council and the U.S. Information Agency are organizing a buffet lunch from 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. at the Shangri-La Hotel. All 500 places have been taken, but for those who booked too late, seats will be available at 3 Singapore dollars (\$1.50) to watch television coverage.

Electoral Votes by State

A total of 270 votes is required to win the presidency.

Table with 5 columns: State, 1988 Electoral Votes, Times carried since 1856 (Dem., Rep., Others), and Polls close (GMT). Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with their respective electoral votes and historical performance.

In House, Tenacious Democrats

By Tom Kenworthy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats believe they are well positioned to buck recent history and a Republican lead in the presidential race to retain their nearly 80-seat majority in the House of Representatives.

The firm Democratic grip on the House usually weakens in presidential years, with Democrats suffering average losses of nine seats in congressional elections dating to 1952. In presidential years when the Republican nominee has captured the White House, Democrats forfeit seats usually have sagged even further, with average losses of 15 House seats since 1952.

But this year, House Democrats are benefiting from the built-in advantages of incumbency, a good crop of candidates running in open seats and the increasing insulation of congressional elections from the contest between Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis.

The current makeup of the House is 255 Democrats, 177 Republicans and 3 vacant seats, two of them formerly held by Democrats.

Worst-Case Scenario

Campaign analysts from both parties expect that the worst-case scenario for the Democratic Party will be the loss of a handful of seats and that the more likely outcome is that they will keep the same number.

"The odds are, without a strong presidential pull, the Republicans lose a net of a couple of seats," said William Schneider, a political analyst. "If Bush does extremely well, as appears possible, Republicans could avert that problem and maybe gain a few seats."

"I don't think there will be much change in the House," said Joseph R. Gaylor, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee. "My sense is we have the opportunity to pick up some, but it's kind of hard, when you look at the statistics on incumbents, to be that crazy about what your opportunities are."

With incumbents of both parties enjoying enormous, and increasing, advantages, the major battleground is the 27 open seats created by House members deciding to retire or try for higher office.

Of the 27 open seats, 15 have been held by Republicans. And Democratic candidates are mounting unusually strong races for some of these 15 seats, including a few that have been Republican fiefdoms for decades.

"When I look at the 12 open seats, only four or five have a chance of turning over," said Mr. Gaylor of Democratic seats.

"When I look at the 15 Republican seats, 10 or 12 are vulnerable in turning over."

The open seat races in Republican-held districts where Democrats are at least competitive include:

Texas's 13th District. Beau Boulter, the Republican representative, gave up his seat this year to run against Senator Lloyd Bensten, and Bill Sarpius, the Democratic state senator, is favored to win it back for his party. His opponent is Larry S. Milner, president of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce.

New Mexico's First District. Republicans held this district for 20 years in part because their congressman, Manuel Lujan Jr., is Hispanic. This year, voters, one-third of whom are Hispanic, have a choice between two Anglos. Tom Udall, an attorney whose father, Stewart, is a former secretary of the interior and whose uncle, Morris, represents Arizona in the House, and Steven Schiff, the district attorney, who beat Mr. Lujan's brother in the Republican primary.

California's 12th District. This Silicon Valley seat has been a Republican stronghold since the 1960s, electing Republican House members such as Pete McCloskey, Ed Zschau and Ernest Konnyu. Mr. Konnyu's loss in this year's

Republican primary has made this a close race between Anna Eskoo, the Democratic San Mateo County supervisor, and Tom Campbell, a Stanford Law professor.

New Hampshire's 2d District. In a district that has not sent a Democrat to Congress since 1912, the decision by the incumbent Republican representative, Judd Gregg, to seek the governorship has given Democrats a long-shot opportunity. The mayor of Nashua, James Donchess, is an unusually strong Democratic candidate to oppose the Republican Charles Douglas, a former state Supreme Court justice.

Tennessee's 2d District. For Democrats, this race could be the sleeper of 1988. Their candidate, Dudley Taylor, an attorney and former state revenue commissioner, is mounting an aggressive challenge against Jimmy Duncan, whose father, John, held the seat for 12 terms before his death earlier this year. The younger Duncan is running as if the seat were his by the right of primogeniture, avoiding debates and the press.

Mr. Taylor, who is a veteran of more than 300 Vietnam missions as a helicopter pilot, is benefiting by the comparison to Mr. Duncan, who like Dan Quayle, the Republi-

can vice presidential nominee, served in the National Guard.

On the Defensive

But Democrats are also on the defensive in a few open seat districts.

The Republican Party's best chance of picking up a Democratic open seat is in New Jersey's 3d District, which became vacant with the death earlier this year of the Democratic representative, James J. Howard, a 12-term veteran. Joseph Azzolina, a former Republican state legislator, faces Frank Pallone, a Democratic state senator, in this northern shore district where pollution of the Atlantic is the overriding issue.

Mr. Bush's strength in the presidential campaign and the decision by three House Democrats to run for the Senate have also given the Republicans two opportunities in Florida and at least one in Mississippi.

The story elsewhere, however, is Mr. Bush's relative lack of pulling power.

"The classic coattails election was 1980, but it seems safe to say today that Bush's coattails are going to be a hell of a lot shorter," said Geoff Garin, a Democratic poll-taker.

A Full Slate of Referendums

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Voters in dozens of states will be making choices on Tuesday that could have a direct effect on their finances and way of life.

As well as casting ballots for local, state and federal officials, some voters will be asked to approve or reject referendums — known as initiatives or propositions — on various issues. Among the most prominent are:

AUTO INSURANCE: Californians will choose among five measures aimed at reducing car insurance premiums and reforming the rate-setting process.

ABORTION: Pro- and anti-abortion groups have focused their fight on Michigan, where voters could ban tax-financed abortions for the poor. In Arkansas, a proposed amendment would also rule out tax-financed abortions and protect life from conception to birth. Coloradans will decide whether to repeal a constitutional amendment similar in the one in Arkansas.

GUN CONTROL: Maryland voters will decide whether to keep a law passed this spring that was designed to ban the cheap handguns known as Saturday Night Specials.

"OFFICIAL ENGLISH": In 1986 Californians approved a measure that made English the state's official language. This year voters in Florida, Colorado and Arizona, which have all had a huge influx of Spanish-speaking immigrants, are being asked to decide whether to follow California.

OREGON: Oregon is considering the toughest statewide smoking ban in the nation, one that punts most public places off limits to smokers. California will decide whether to raise the state's cigarette tax from 10 cents to 35 cents a pack.

GAMBLING: Idaho, Kentucky and Minnesota will consider legalizing state lotteries. South Dakotans will decide whether to permit a return of legal gambling in Deadwood, the town where Wild Bill Hickok was shot and killed 112 years ago while he was playing poker. He held a pair of aces and a pair of eights, which have come to be known as "the dead man's hand."

AIDS: California has a controversial referendum on its ballot, concerning confidentiality for people with AIDS.

PAUL GANN, who a decade ago helped pass the state's Proposition 13 to cut property taxes, is now crusading for Proposition 102, which imposes measures that are opposed by the medical establishment. It would require doctors in report to state health officials the names and addresses of those with the disease or those they reasonably believe might be infected.

HOMOSEXUAL RIGHTS: Oregon will decide whether to revoke Governor Neil Goldschmidt's order banning discrimination against state employees on the basis of sexual orientation. Voters in Fort Collins, Colorado, will consider a proposal prohibiting discrimination in jobs, housing or public accommodations.

(AP, Reuters)

Democrats' Gubernatorial Hopes Grow

By Eric Pianin

Washington Post Service

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Governor Edward DiPrete, a Republican, rode into office in 1984 pledging to "restore the integrity of the Rhode Island government, no small task in a state where politicians are frequently under investigation and a former state Supreme Court justice once officiated at a mobster's wedding.

Mr. DiPrete was easily re-elected two years ago and had been heavily favored to win a third term this year. But after his role in a controversial land deal in which a \$2 million profit was revealed this year, Mr. DiPrete's approval rating plummeted from 80 percent to 40 percent. Democrats now hope to make him one of the major Republican casualties in the gubernatorial elections on Tuesday.

Mr. DiPrete's problems, coupled with the political travails of the

Republican governor of Utah, Norman Bangert, and the strong Democratic candidacy of Evan Bayh in Indiana, have bolstered the Democrats' prospects for enlarging their current 27-to-23 advantage over the Republicans in U.S. governorships.

12 Seats at Stake

Of the 12 governorships at stake this year, eight are held by Republicans and four by Democrats. Democratic strategists predict their party will pick up two to four governorships.

Republicans have different goals. "If we walk away from these elections with 23 Republican governors, it would be a victory for us," said Michele Davis, executive director of the National Republican Governors Association. "If we hold our own, we will be bucking history, considering we have more at stake."

In addition to Rhode Island, Utah and Indiana, Democrats are warily eyeing West Virginia, where Arch A. Moore Jr., 65, the veteran Republican governor, is again cast as the underdog. Gaston Caperton, 48, a Democratic businessman critical of Mr. Moore's old-style politics and the state's massive unemployment, holds a 15- to 18-point lead in the polls.

Mr. Moore hopes to close the gap with hard-hitting ads questioning Mr. Gaston's views on homosexuality, pornography and voluntary prayer in school.

Chance for Republicans

Meanwhile, Governor James G. Martin of North Carolina — the state's second Republican chief executive in this century — has what Democrats call a tenuous lead over the Democratic lieutenant governor, Robert B. Jordan 3d.

Montana offers the Republicans

their best chance to pick up a governorship, but analysts say it may be difficult. Stan Stephens, a former Republican state senator, and Thomas L. Judge, a former Democratic governor, are deadlocked in a contest to succeed the retiring Democratic governor, Ted Schwinden. The state's gloomy economy has been the overriding issue, and Republicans hope that voters will blame the Democrats.

In Vermont, state Representative Michael Bernhardt, a Republican, is playing up an endorsement from President Ronald Reagan in his long-shot effort to unseat Governor Madeline M. Kunin, a Democrat.

Among incumbents seeking reelection, Republicans Michael N. Castle of Delaware and John Ashcroft of Missouri and Democrats George A. Sinner of North Dakota and Booth Gardner of Washington are favored to win easily.

ARTS / LEISURE

Christie's Looks to 1993



François Curjel of Christie's.

LONDON—Auction houses are starting to eye their pawns on the international chestboard to be ideally positioned by Jan. 1, 1993, when the European art market is expected to be up for grabs. Christie's, long out of its infancy to follow the example of Sotheby's rather than taking the initiative, has just taken the first step.

François Curjel, 40-year-old executive vice president of Christie's in the United States and head of the New York jewelry department, has been appointed managing director of Christie's Europe as of next Jan. 1. The appointment is to be announced next week in a press conference. Asked for confirmation, Curjel did not deny it.

This is a major strategic move for Christie's. The Paris-based Curjel is one of the three men who within 11 years developed Christie's puny New York office into a mega auction-world power capable of competing with Sotheby's established U.S. branch on equal terms. Within the triumvirate that also included President Christopher Burge, a Briton, and Executive Vice President Stephen Laor of Boston, Curjel—who likes to describe himself as "a maverick and his man"—was a driving force.

His direct contribution as a founder of the jewelry department is impressive. When the young Frenchman held his first sale on May 16, 1977, he sold \$1.178 million worth of goods, a modest record by New York standards. His latest, on Oct. 19, exceeded \$27 million. Christie's largest ever in America, even though he missed the jackpot when a 407-carat diamond was left stranded at \$12.5 million.

al promotion; the positive reasons for choosing Christie's, and administrative matters. For a month, documents went back and forth between the executors and the two auction houses they had contacted. No detail seemed too trivial. Regarding traveling exhibitions, for example, Curjel recalls that Christie's had included Los Angeles. Would they be taking along all the jewels? Or only the main ones? The executors queried—never letting out which solution had their preference. "Until I got a telephone call confirming their acceptance, I did not have a clue as to who would get the deal," he says.

Curjel feels that he won the battle on international promotion. "We told them in great detail what we were going to do to make sure that the whole world had heard about Caroline Ryan Foule." Some in the trade believe in fact that the trump card in favor of Christie's was the idea that the executors got of what François Curjel stood for in the world of jewels. A mixture of both may be closer to the truth. "It was a close race anyway," Curjel wistfully concludes. The prize on Dec. 2, 1987, was a \$3.89 million sale, 12 percent over the high estimate and not one item bought in.

It is by bringing such methods to Europe that Curjel hopes to set Christie's on a new course for expansion on the Continent. "The biggest market for us will obviously be France. If we are allowed to operate according to Common Market rules, we should be able to set up a full-fledged self-contained auction system in which we shall be getting art for sale from French vendors and sell it to French buyers. It will be quite unlike Geneva where I bring in clients from elsewhere twice or three times a year. Paris has a fantastic potential."

Will this mean a raging battle with the established auctioneers? "There is no reason why this should be so," he says. "If we team up with some of the more dynamic auctioneers and experts and use our time-proven methods, it might look like a rocket." The realistic-minded Curjel does not believe this may come to pass at zero hour Greenwich Mean Time on Jan. 1, 1993. He gives it three or four years, at least, perhaps as long as a decade. "It won't even be my own doing. That's inevitable, you know." It is hard to tell with Curjel whether he says it with a hint of irony or just cool restraint. His eyes will have their work cut out for them. The combination of the fast, French-style intelligence and the New York business approach, all of it lightly polished by the smoother British manner that has rubbed off on Curjel after 19 years with Christie's, is a formidable one. The best position to be in, however, will be the spectator's. What a swell game it's going to be!

War and Art: Japan's Feudal Glory

By Benjamin Forgey

WASHINGTON—Japan: The Shaping of Daimyo Culture, 1185-1868" at the National Gallery of Art is an incredibly ambitious undertaking, an attempt to sum up seven centuries of a nation's history in a mere 400 objects or so.

It is a splendid exhibition because the objects are splendid. Even in an age of huge international expositions of art, this one stands out for the variety and quality of the materials in it. This is cultural diplomacy at a high level: Because of the importance attached to the relationship between their country and ours, the holders of the great public and private collections throughout Japan were persuaded to relinquish many of their most valued icons for the show, which continues until Jan. 23 and which will be seen only in Washington.

The show is a dream, and a cliché, come true. Hundreds, probably thousands, of books have been written to explicate and analyze the differences between the histories, cultures and traditions of American and Japanese societies, but never have the differences been so forcefully, so materially, demonstrated as here. A Westerner taking the first step into these East Building galleries immediately leaves familiar ground behind, and knows it.

Westerners spending even short spells in contemporary Japan are quick to suspect that the superabundant manifestations of modern life mask social operations dramatically different from their own. But in these exhibition rooms there are no such distractions—no bright lights, no vending machines, no bullet trains, no freeways—to hide the extraordinary fact that scarcely more than a century ago Japan was an isolated anomaly, a feudal leftover in an age of industrialization.

The exhibition is a long, intense backward look. Omitted from it is much that we would be familiar

with, especially the great 18th- and 19th-century woodblock prints known as ukiyo-e, pictures of the "floating world." When first seen in mid-19th-century France these exercised an important influence on Western painting and they remain popular. But they were the products of almost another world, of the dynamic, urban, proto-capitalist society that thrived alongside—underneath, in theory—the dominant feudalism and its rigid, proscriptive, militaristic ethos. When one leaves this exhibition it isn't seeming cities one has in mind but castles, horses, swords and elegant, courtly art.

Four decades ago the cultural anthropologist Roth Benedict opened her now dated but still valuable study, "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword," with the observation that "the Japanese have been described in the most fantastic series of 'but-also's ever used for any nation in the world." When a serious observer, for instance, "says people of some nation are incomparably rigid in their behavior, he does not add, 'But also they adapt themselves readily to extreme innovations.'" For Japan, the seemingly contradictory qualifier is a necessity. The "but-also" that is the primary subject of this exhibition is the tense, productive coexistence in feudal Japan of the arts of war—*bu*, and the arts of peace—*wa*, the one dependent upon the other.

There is no mistaking, however, which of the two was dominant. The term daimyo, says the Princeton scholar Martin Collcutt in his catalogue essay, combines the Japanese characters for "dai (great)" and "myo (name; from myoden, 'name fields,' referring to privately owned land)." The daimyo thus were the land-holding barons whose continued power depended upon perfected military skills, individually and collectively they were formidable human killing machines who headed great clans and armies and fought each other mercilessly for a large part of the time covered by this exhibition.

Not incidentally are their tempered steel swords among the more memorable objects. Very beautiful in their superb simplicity, they also are thrilling and terrible—perfect instruments for the clean slice through a limb or a neck. The primacy of military values is told, and perhaps caricatured, in the early scroll painting detailing the "Tale of Obusuna Saburo" (c. 1300), in which the warrior hero of the tale triumphs over his literary brother.

An important aspect of the political genius is the continuing existence of a symbolic, spiritual authority at the center in the person of the emperor. Actual power rested elsewhere (and still does)—mostly with the aristocratic courtiers, bureaucrats and Buddhist priests in the countries preceding the ascendancy of the daimyo,



Portrait of Hosokawa Sumimoto painted on scroll, circa 1507.

which lasted until 1868. Who were these warrior lords, what manner of men? There is plenty of chances to confront them in this exhibition.

Fittingly, Minamoto Yoritomo is the first great personage encountered—he led the Minamoto (Genji) clan to victory over the Taira (Heike) clan in the momentous battle of Danoura in 1185, ushering in the age of the daimyo. The 13th-century painting of him is deemed a national treasure in Japan—one of several in the show—on both aesthetic and historical grounds. It is a beautiful work, sonorously decorative in the Japanese way.

Among the many other great warriors encountered, the most extraordinary has to be Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the brilliant 16th-century general whose battlefield feats helped to unite the country once again after a long period of civil

war. Called Saru-san (Mr. Monkey), he is said to be the only peasant-born man in pre-modern Japan to rise to the top. The polychrome wood sculpture, depicting the full figure seated, legs crossed, doesn't flinch in the face of rough, raw data, but in the aged Hideyoshi's homely head there is ample evidence of his intelligence, vigor, extravagance and fear-inspiring resolve.

As it happens, the turbulent beginnings of the daimyo age coincided with the greatest period of Japanese sculpture, a fact rewarding reflected in this show. Among the best of the best are portrait sculptures of famous Buddhist monks. Their placement close to similar portraits of the great daimyo subtly makes the point that the particularities of Buddhist evolution went hand in hand with military power.

It is hardly surprising to find deities who reflect the warrior spirit. Kamakura-era (1185-1333) guardians and generals in the Buddhist pantheon superbly carved in wood, their rippling muscles and dramatic gestures the epitome of the martial spirit. And to come upon stupendous battle scenes, such as the pair of screens depicting the battle of Sekigahara in engaging detail, with more than 2,000 figures, most marching, fighting, fleeing or dying but at least two pausing for tea. This battle, in 1600, decided which of the clans would hold power after Hideyoshi's death, and basically it settled the course of Japanese history for two and a half centuries.

What about the other Japan, the burotoos mooratao domicile where nature in all of its guises was celebrated in word, image and deed, where sophisticated courtly pastimes held sway? This too is in the show, the other side of the military coin. Most dramatically, it is present in the mural-size photographs of castles and innumerable gardens taken by National Geographic Society photographer Michael Yamashita, and the beautifully carpentered replica of a tea ceremony house. Most persuasively, though, it is present in the authentic objects themselves.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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1 p.m. — Latest election returns will be punctuated by interviews with political and business figures, including Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Philippe Seguin, and the chairmen of leading international firms based in France.

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سكرا من الاصل

MOROCCO

A TIME OF RECONCILIATION

Overture in Region Pents to New Era For Moroccans

Kir Hassan's patient policy of sticking his guns in the Western Sahara by holding off Algerian-backed guerrillas for over 12 years seems to be paying off. A peaceful settlement is no in sight, according to diplomats in Rabat.

Kingdom's sudden reconciliation last May with the socialist regime in neighboring Algeria "enables it to break out of diplomatic isolation in the Third World, where most nonaligned states back the guerrillas," a veteran Western diplomat said.

In the past, Morocco ritually broke off relations with states that recognized the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas, who have been fighting for independence of the former Spanish colony since 1976.

His policy is changing. Diplomatic ties were restored this year with Yugoslavia, one of 71 states to recognize the SADR, and bilateral relations are being revived with several of the Polisario's African friends, although Morocco walked out of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) when it admitted the SADR as a member in 1984.

"It seems Morocco is convinced the Sahara conflict will be settled in its favor soon, thanks to the United Nations, and it does not matter anymore who believes in the existence of a Saharan republic," a sympathetic African diplomat said.

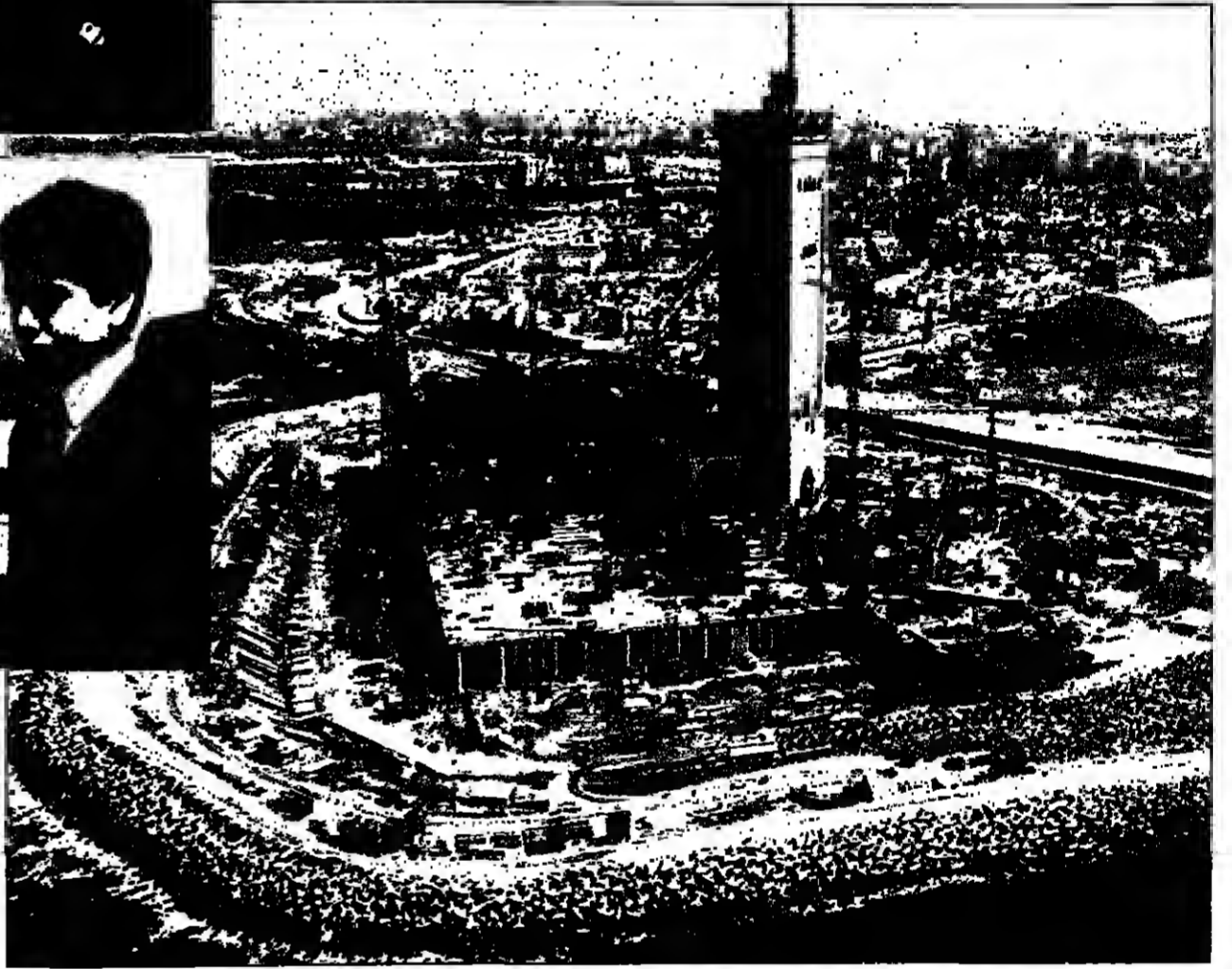
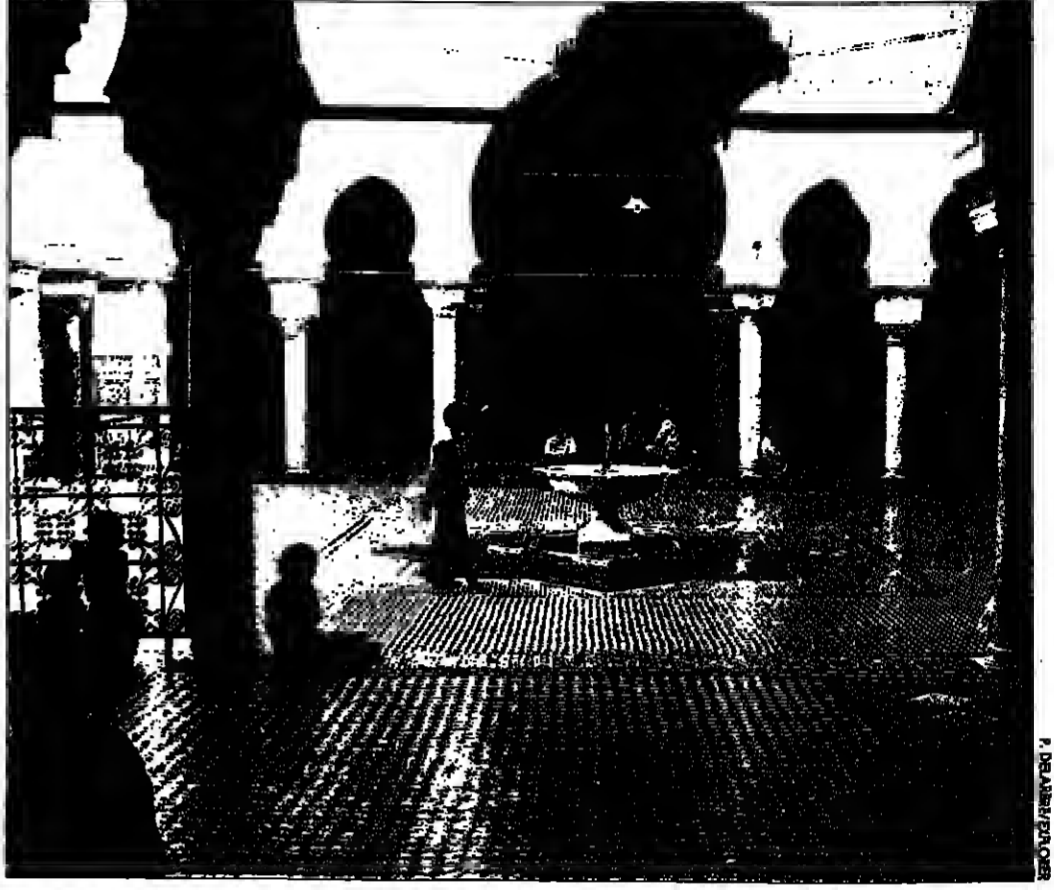
At the end of August, Morocco and Polisario accepted an unspecified reservations the peace plan in which UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed a cease-fire followed by a self-determination referendum to allow nomads in the thinly populated territory to choose between independence or integration with Morocco.

King Hassan said he is convinced the vote will vindicate Morocco's "historic" claims to the bleak desert territory, which became valuable after Spain discovered huge deposits of phosphate, the raw material of fertilizers and detergents.

The prospect of a peaceful settlement also helps to strengthen Morocco's traditional ties with the United States, France and Spain, who have supplied arms to fight the war, and with moderate Arab states like Saudi Arabia, who have been helping to pay for it.

"Morocco's Western and Arab friends were embur-

See Overture, page 11



Clockwise from top left: King Hassan II; a mosque in Old Fez; the Great Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca; Prince Mouley Rachid; and Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed.

THE GRAND ARAB MAGHREB

<p>MOROCCO</p> <p>Area 446,800 sq. miles Population 22.5 million GNP \$13.160 billion Per capita income \$590</p>	<p>ALGERIA</p> <p>Area 896,568 sq. miles Population 22.6 million GNP \$58.04 billion Per capita income \$2,570</p>	<p>TUNISIA</p> <p>Area 63,378 sq. miles Population 7.3 million GNP \$8.5 billion Per capita income \$1,140</p>
<p>MAURITANIA</p> <p>Area 379,955 sq. miles Population 1.735 million GNP \$760 million Per capita income \$440</p>	<p>LIBYA</p> <p>Area 679,358 sq. miles Population 3.9 million GNP \$26.98 billion Per capita income \$7,710</p>	

North African States Work Toward Union

The concept, conceived in the first flush of enthusiasm after Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco won independence from France, failed to get off the ground because of political quarrels. These broke out between the original partners and continued after they were joined by Libya and Mauritania.

Now the dream seems set to become a reality. The spectacular rapprochements of the past 12 months between Libya and its neighbors Algeria and Tunisia culminated this May in a reconciliation between Algeria and Morocco. Their dispute over the Western Sahara issue was one of the main stumbling blocks to Maghreb unity.

Following preliminary talks during this June's Arab summit in Algiers, the five heads of state are due to hold their first North African summit late this year or in early 1989 to discuss what Morocco's

After a quarter of a century of uncertainty, the idea of a Maghreb Union — or North African common market on the European pattern — is back on the agenda.

King Hassan has called "the framework of the union's structures."

Because of their widely diverse political systems — the Moroccan monarchy, the Algerian socialist system, Mauritania's military regime, the Tunisian republic and Libyan "people's power" — the Maghreb union is seen as more of an economic than a political grouping.

Economists see the prospect of an integrated North African market emerging, with trade barriers gradu-

ally diminishing and a joint approach to the European Community on the other side of the Mediterranean being established.

North Africa's main market and supplier, the European Community, has strongly influenced Maghreb decision-makers by fixing 1992 as the date for European integration.

The consensus among most foreign diplomats and political leaders in the area is that economic considerations have given new impetus to the Maghreb ideal. All five states are suffering from serious economic and financial constraints in varying degrees.

Algeria and Libya have had their revenues cut by the oil price slump, while the three poorer states have run up big foreign debts to keep their economies ahead of population growth. It is hoped regional

See Union, page 111

Holiday Treks, from Coast to Kasbah

This year American, West German and Portuguese promoters offered to build three seaside leisure complexes with a total capacity of about 24,000 beds. At present there are about 120,000 beds available in officially classified tourist hotels.

The biggest project is an "African Acapulco" for the seaside resort of Agadir, on the same latitude as Miami, which boasts 300 days of sunshine a year. Plans for the project, which would cost an estimated \$447 million, were submitted to the government by the American company Burch and Brookshire Hotels. They already operate over 40 hotels in the United States.

The project would consist of three high-class hotels totaling 1,580 rooms, 2,000 apartments, a marina with 300 moorings, a 2,000-seat convention hall, an 18-hole golf course, a casino, an open-air amphitheater and a water sports center built in the sea.

In the meantime a similar but more modest project is to be built near Agadir by a consortium led by the West German group Necker-mann Union Reisen (NUR), a subsidiary of Karstadt. Costing only \$20 million, this "vacation village" of 1,000 beds on Taghasout Bay will open in 1990 and be built in association with the national airline Royal Air Maroc, local banks and insurance companies.

With its sweeping bay overlooked by the Atlas mountains and semi-desert hinterland, Agadir has become increasingly popular since King Hassan built a large new palace outside the city. A 45-hole golf course designed by U.S. architect

The road to Morocco, already taken by over 1.5 million foreign tourists annually, could be carrying 10 times as many within the next 20 years if government plans succeed.

dia on the Mediterranean coast near the Algerian border.

With three hotels totaling 600 rooms, a vacation village of 500 units, a 36-hole golf course and other sports amenities, it will be the first major complex built in 20 years on the largely undeveloped Mediterranean coast with its spectacular Rif mountain scenery.

The unspoiled northern coast has another vacation village at Al-Hoceima, one of four built in Morocco by the French Club Méditerranée, whose success with the formula has stimulated others to launch similar projects.

On the western end of the same coast at Restinga, where there is another "Club Med," Morocco's biggest private enterprise, the Omnium Nord-Africain (ONA), is building a new resort within easy reach of Tangier, a cosmopolitan city popular with tourists.

Run by King Hassan's son-in-law Fouad Filali, a Harvard Business School graduate, ONA is becoming a multinational corporation and its participation in the tourist industry is part of its expansion plans.

About two hours by plane from Europe, Morocco and its Californian-style climate, old walled cities, exotic culture and relatively uncrowded resorts used to attract an upmarket clientele. But this is changing. The tourism minister recently said 20 million tourists a year was a "reasonable objective" that could be achieved in 20 years.

The prospect of millions of tourists tends to horrify jet-set habitués

See Holiday Treks, page 11



Robert Trent Jones is being built nearby, as the king is a keen golfer.

The integrated vacation village concept caters mainly to package tourists. NUR President Rudolph Pagnia said his group planned to bring in 50,000 German tourists a year for vacations that would cost about \$70 a day per head, inclusive. Another complex is planned by the Lisbon-based International Consortium for Management and Tourism Investment (Cogitour), which signed a deal with the government to invest \$140 million at Sai-

MOROCCO

Privatization: Targeting The Appropriate Sectors

To remedy the economic ills that plagued the country in the early 1980s, Morocco's center-right government has embarked on a "bold privatization policy." The road to recovery has begun.

When the government was formed in 1985, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani told Parliament that certain economic sectors taken over by the state after independence from France in 1956 would be gradually handed over to private enterprise.

He said the government envisaged "a bold policy of denationalization to return to private enterprise everything that naturally belongs to it." This is a policy strongly favored by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Three years later, Lamrani's successor, Azeddine Laraki, is heading the same government and still wrestling with the problem of how to

"Civil servants are the world's worst farmers"

improve the efficiency of some 400 state-controlled enterprises.

According to Finance Minister Mohamed Berrada, the "reform and rationalization" of the firms is a "fundamental priority" in the five-year economic development plan that began this year.

To help finance the reforms, the World Bank loaned Morocco \$240 million in May 1987, and to implement them, Parliament was due to discuss new legislation this fall.

While details of the reforms have not yet been published, it is anticipated that so-called "strategic sectors" will not be touched. Among these is the biggest industrial enterprise in the country, the Office Cherifien des Phosphates (OCP), which has a monopoly on phosphate mining and processing. Run by former Prime Minister Lamrani, it has a reputation for being an efficient foreign exchange-earner.

Others unlikely to be privatized are the state-owned railroad company, the national airline, the petroleum industry and electric power production and distribution. But their operations will probably be

streamlined to make them more efficient and cost-conscious.

Agriculture will be one of the first sectors affected by privatization, particularly the 1.5 million acres of French colonial property run as state farms since it was nationalized in 1973.

As former Minister of Agriculture Ahmed Reda Guedira once remarked: "Civil servants are the world's worst farmers." Privatization of this land, which is some of the best in the country, will in theory increase productivity and help halt the rural exodus.

The government has apparently decided that civil servants are no good at marketing farm products either. It has already started breaking up the Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE), the state agency that held a monopoly on agricultural, fish and handicraft exports for over 20 years.

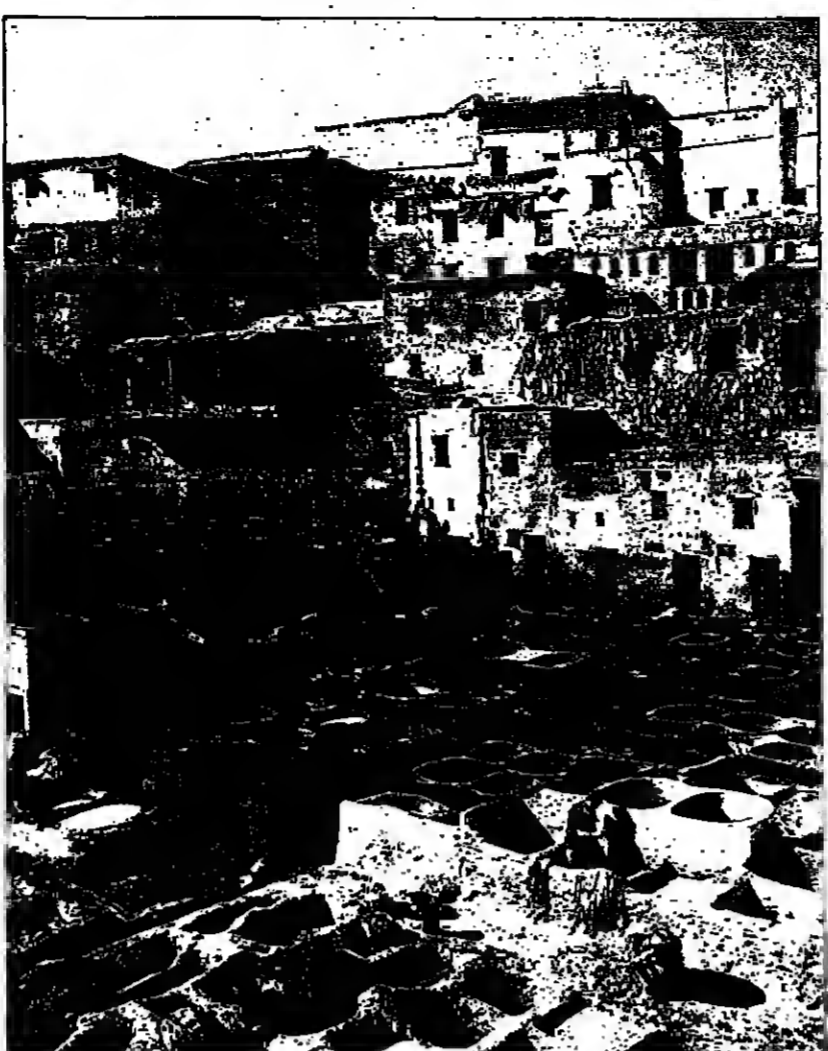
The OCE has been divested of its fruit, vegetable and fish exports, which have been taken over by private organizations like the Atlas Fruit Board (AFB). This year, for the first time, it handled 70 percent of citrus fruit exports on behalf of private growers and packers.

Partly thanks to the AFB's "flexibility" and a more aggressive marketing policy, Morocco exported 582,000 metric tons of citrus last season compared to 466,500 the season before, a performance that analysts say demonstrates the merits of privatization.

Other state agencies related to the agriculture sector, like the sugar and tea bureau, cereals and legumes bureau, and numerous mining companies controlled by the state, are also expected to be drastically overhauled and perhaps handed over to private enterprise as well.

This policy goes hand in hand with the official decision to rely heavily on private enterprise for industrial growth. In the last three years, the government has gradually withdrawn from industrial investment.

Thus private enterprise account-



Hides hung out to dry behind the clay tanning pits.

ed for 76 percent of new industrial investment projects, worth 4.7 billion dirhams (about \$560 million), officially approved by the government in 1987. Among them were foreign investments amounting to nearly \$100 million.

Official approval means they enjoy the benefits of the 1983 Industrial Investment Code, which offers incentives like five-year tax breaks, two-point interest rebates on loans and cheap plant sites.

The most active industrial sectors are textiles and leather (particularly ready-to-wear clothing and footwear) and the agro-industry. Investments in the former almost doubled in 1987, reaching 1.8 billion dirhams (\$220 million). As both sectors are mostly export-oriented, they can qualify for additional benefits under the Export Code.

Fears that agro-industry exports would be adversely affected by European Community restrictions

were apparently responsible for a sudden 33 percent decline in new investments in the sector in 1987.

But these fears seem to have been dispelled by assurances given by EC Commissioner Jacques Delors, who said Moroccan products would get "more or less the same treatment at EC frontiers as those from Spain and Portugal." Morocco's direct competitors within the Community.

With this assurance, approved new agro-industry investments zoomed upward by 216 percent in the first five months of 1988, compared to the same period in 1987. The textile-leather sector also made a spectacular advance of another 84 percent in the same period, according to the Ministry of Industry.

Foreign investors interested in Morocco often complain of the "el-ephantine and serpentine bureaucracy" which makes getting authorization to do anything a long and tedious process. This is the next item on the economic agenda: setting up a "one-stop bureau" to handle all applications.

Agriculture: One New Dam A Year Till End of Century

The worst locust invasion in over 30 years was riven off this year to save a bumper cereal harvest of over 7 million metric tons, on a par with the previous all-time record achieved in the 1986 season.

The two big harvests, with an average one in between, broke a blistering four-year drought cycle which put severe strains on the treasury to pay for relief and import upwards of 2 million metric tons of grain a year.

To help protect farms from a capricious climate, King Hassan has decreed that one new dam must be built every year until the year 2000. The ultimate aim is to irrigate 2.4 million acres with water from Morocco's rivers, a rare asset in North Africa.

To exploit these resources, which help give Morocco the highest agricultural potential in North Africa, the country is adopting the dictum of the French colonial administra-

The highest agricultural potential in North Africa

tor Marshal Hubert Lyautey: "Not a drop of water should reach the ocean." Most notably, they plan to build the biggest dam in Africa after Aswan in Egypt.

Like Aswan, the Mjara dam on the Ouergha River northeast of Rabat is to be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union under a preliminary accord signed recently. It is hoped that ground will be broken next year or in 1990.

Unofficial estimates put the cost at over \$1 billion, and officials say a barter deal is being arranged to repay the Soviets in phosphates, fish products and agricultural commodities like citrus fruits.

The World Bank is a major source of funds to finance development of the agricultural sector. This sector employs 42 percent of the work force, provides a livelihood for 57 percent of the population and accounted for 18.6 percent of GDP in 1987.

The bank, which a year ago loaned \$225 million to improve farming efficiency, is also contributing \$120 million to help finance a two-year program to raise productivity on nonirrigated land. The program should cost a total of \$720 million, with the difference coming

from the African Development Bank, West Germany and domestic funds.

Last June the World Bank put up a further \$23 million to overhaul and improve 120 small irrigation networks, which will benefit 600 peasant families in a five-year program affecting about 74,000 acres. Kuwait has also contributed \$17 million toward the \$97 million cost of a project to expand irrigation in the south near Marrakech.

The government's 1988-1990 economic development plan gives agriculture top priority and aims to make Morocco self-sufficient in food. It already produces about 65 percent of its own sugar, practically all the barley, hard wheat, fava, meat, fish, poultry and eggs it uses, and exports over half a million tons of citrus fruit a year plus substantial quantities of fresh vegetables and canned foods like fish.

Most food exports go to the Community and they must match the same products, the Moroccans are deeply concerned at their share of the EC market's shrink.

To at least partly offset potential losses in Europe, they hope to develop agricultural exports to neighboring Algeria when, in the wake of May's political reconciliation, it resumes.

Apart from the risk of mid-droughts before the ambitious dam building program is complete, Morocco is still threatened by its other locust invasion like the last major one in 1954, which devastated crops. It took citrus groves, for example, over five years to recover from the disaster.

By deploying large numbers of troops, trucks and aircraft with spraying equipment, Morocco was able to fend off huge swarms before they got to crop-growing areas in the first months of this year.

But as FAO expert Adel Cortas said: "The locusts were not really eradicated, they were just blown back to where they came from, and billions of the pests will be returning at the end of this year when winds and the weather change."

Overture to New Era for Moroccans

Continued from Page 1

by its determination to fight a war it cannot afford," an American analyst said. Military attachés estimate the conflict has been costing Morocco a million dollars a day. This helped to inflate its foreign debt, which has ballooned to \$17 billion.

The economic ingredient of foreign policy is also helped by political détente. This year has seen major accords signed with the European Community, France and Spain for financial assistance at a time when, according to King Hassan, the economy is on the upswing.

Morocco's application in early 1988 to join the EC was rejected for the simple reason that it is not physically part of Europe, although the king likes to say it is Europe's backyard, only 10 miles away across the Straits of Gibraltar.

The EC increased its financial aid for the next five years by 62 percent to \$388 million; Spain has promised \$1.1 billion in the same period, the biggest package Madrid has ever given to a foreign country; and France's contributions rose to \$132 million for the current year.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with a new standby credit of 210 million special drawing rights, are also funding Morocco.

According to Finance Minister Mohamed Berrada and Central Bank Governor Ahmed Bennani, the influx of financial aid is a vote of confidence in Morocco's ability to straighten out its finances and also an "expression of faith" in Moroccan stability.

Although staunchly pro-Western under King Hassan, Morocco does not neglect relations with the Eastern bloc. It recently reached an understanding with the Soviet Union to build the Mjara dam on the Ouergha River northeast of Rabat, billed as the biggest in Africa after Aswan in Egypt.

Morocco plans to pay the Soviets with fruit and phosphates to build Mjara. It will irrigate 240,000 acres and generate power to help cut dependence on energy imports, which are the biggest burden on the balance of payments.

But in the medium term, analysts say Morocco's foreign policy is likely to pay the biggest political dividends in North Africa, where Liby-

an-style radicalism will be diluted in a projected union with moderates like Tunisia and Mauritania and a more "pragmatic" Algeria.

King Hassan angered Arab radicals like Syria and Libya because he met with Shimon Peres when he was prime minister in 1986 to sound out Israeli intentions in the Middle East conflict. The meeting drew a blank but it pleased Washington, which was displeased with Morocco's 1984 "state union treaty" with Libya.

Moammar Gadhafi accused King Hassan of "treason" for talking to the "Zionist enemy," and the king abrogated the treaty. But, typically, he did not burn his bridges with Libya. He still maintains fairly cordial relations with Tripoli, although at an Arab summit held in Algeria in June, Gadhafi wore a white glove to avoid contagion when "shaking the hand that shook the hand of the enemy."

Diplomats say the incident illustrated Moroccan moderation in foreign policy. The king did not react by snubbing the Libyan leader, and took the gesture for what it was—a rather childish act of no real consequence.

Holiday Treks, from Coast to Kasbah

Continued from Page 1

of the kind who spend Christmas and New Year's in the lap of luxury at the famous Mamounia Hotel in Marrakech, recently refurbished at a reported cost of \$43 million.

Yet tourism is a major source of foreign exchange, and for several years has outstripped the phosphate industry, the mainstay of the economy, which used to be the main export-earner. There has been an average annual growth of about 20 percent since 1962, reaching nearly \$1 billion in 1987.

With foreign debts of over \$17 billion, a serious unemployment problem, and the need to develop the domestic market for consumer products and services, tourism is a prime candidate for development and a profitable investment area.

The tourism ministry has announced plans to build 82 new hotels totaling nearly 20,000 beds at an estimated cost of over \$300 million. Of these, 70 percent will be located either in the southern cities of Mar-

rakech or Agadir, with a few in Casablanca, where the best hotel today is the Hyatt Regency.

Generally the Moroccan tourist industry is geared to European tastes, since over 1.3 million of last year's visitors came from Europe. The biggest contingent was from France (444,600, an increase of 13 percent over the year before).

There was a remarkable 30 percent increase in the number of Spanish tourists, to 367,000 last year—probably people fleeing from the crowded resorts in their own country, but also the result of a more aggressive publicity campaign.

Relatively small numbers of tourists came from the Americas, 116,000 in all, divided about equally between North and South America.

The "classic" Moroccan vacation usually consists either of sun, sea and sand at one of the beach resorts, or a grand tour of the "imperial cities"—Fez, Marrakech, Meknes and Rabat—so called because each was once the capital of Morocco.

They still feature royal palaces and other historical monuments dating back several centuries.

Increasingly popular are "adventure holidays" up into the Rif and Atlas mountains and down into the desert—on four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles or even horseback—to explore remote areas in the Berber country.

Trips like these are organized for parties of young people willing to rough it on camping trips, but beyond the Atlas mountains the "kasbah country" is easily accessible and offers good hotel accommodations for those who prefer comfort.

Added attractions are skiing within sight of the Sahara, 3,000 meters up at Oukaimeden near Marrakech, boar hunting in the Middle Atlas forests, or fishing for trout in mountain lakes and streams. Still unexploited so far are tuna and bluefish angling off the Atlantic coast from Agadir southward, where fishing grounds are reputed to be among the richest in the world.

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MOROCCO

Trade Liberalization Spurs Flourishing Banking System

Morocco's banking system has flourished in the past decade as the country gradually moved out of a serious financial bind into a period of liberalization and readjustment aimed at correcting distortions and rationalizing its accounts.

The country's financial troubles began when the price earned by phosphate rock, sales of which had peaked at 20 million metric tons a year, fell by half to around \$30 a metric ton. This came after heavy borrowing to finance capital-intensive five-year plans when it was thought that earnings from phosphate would make it easy to repay loans.

The problem worsened when the U.S. dollar and interest rates rose, the price of crude oil rocketed, and the war in the Western Sahara increased the burden on the treasury. It was further aggravated in the early 1980s by several drought years, making it necessary to import millions of tons of grain, and by a

Trade has been liberalized to the point that over 90 percent of imports no longer require prior authorization. In 1987, 66.3 percent of imports were covered by exports and the ratio is expected to top 70 percent this year.

Since 1983 the balance of payments deficit has been almost wiped out, thanks to income from tourism, which rose over 200 percent, and remittances from an estimated 800,000 emigrant workers in Europe, which rose 160 percent. There was a modest current account surplus of over \$12 million in 1987 — the first since the 1970s — and the central bank predicts it will be substantially larger this year.

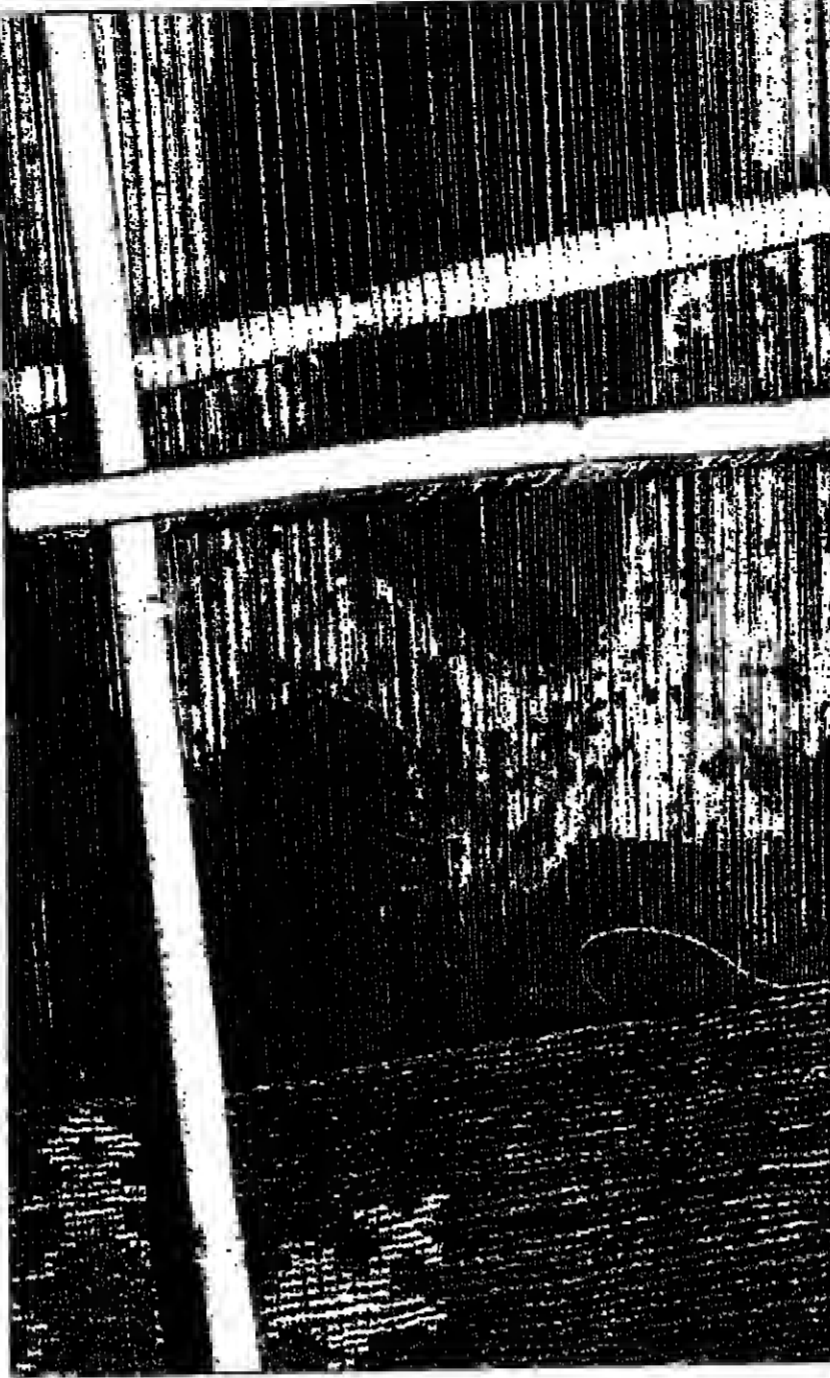
Finance Minister Mohamed Berada told a cabinet meeting called to discuss next year's budget that GNP growth would be 6 percent — to 42.1 billion dirhams at constant 1969 prices — in 1988. It was only 1.5 percent last year, mainly because of mediocre harvests. GNP growth has to be offset by a 2.6 percent annual population growth.

These first fruits of the government's dedication to its readjustment program are some cause for satisfaction, but the country's financial managers say there is still a long haul ahead and cautious financial policies will continue to prevail.

Morocco's 15 private commercial banks (with 800 branches throughout the country), the five specialized financial agencies (controlled by the state) and the central bank distributed 52.7 billion dirhams (\$6.2 billion) in credit in 1987, representing over 37 percent of GDP.

In the same year the consolidated balance sheets of the private banks added up to about \$10 billion, an increase of nearly 14 percent over 1986. The two largest banks, the Banque Populaire and the Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur (BMCE), accounted for 38 percent of the total.

At the end of last December, deposits in private banks totaled 51.9



A woman weaver at work in Ovarzazatie.

billion dirhams (\$6.1 billion), an increase of one-tenth compared to the year before. It is remarkable that more than half the increase came from deposits by emigrant workers, for a total of 14.9 billion dirhams (\$1.75 billion).

All funds repatriated by emigrant workers earn 8 percent interest. They play a leading role in helping to wipe out the balance of payments deficit and have outstripped the phosphate industry as a source of foreign exchange.

New Mosque in Casablanca Is Largest After Mecca

A monumental mosque billed as the largest in the world after those in Islam's holy places in Saudi Arabia is being built in Casablanca. To be finished next year, it will have a marble-sided nave that can hold 20,000 worshippers.

The "Great Hassan II Mosque," erected on the edge of the ocean near Casablanca's harbor, will have a 158-meter-high minaret equipped with a laser beam aimed at Mecca.

The scale of this response demonstrates that the Moroccans are deeply attached to their religion and to their king, who is revered as Emir el-Muminin (Prince of the Faithful) and a descendant of Mohammed.

The campaign to collect donations, which the king said in a broadcast could be as little as one dirham (about 12 U.S. cents), has produced an "unparalleled surge of voluntary generosity," according to the interior and information minister, Driss Basri.

To set an example, the king offered a large portion of his personal and family fortune.

With this idea of popular funding, he wanted to give the citizens the right to participate in what the Prophet Mohammed described as a religious act.

Donors receive a certificate inscribed with the Prophet's words: "Whoever builds a mosque in which the name of Allah is pronounced will get a place in paradise."

When the mosque is completed, a dike now holding back the sea from the construction site will be removed to allow the Atlantic to surround the mosque's base. This feature reflects a verse in the Koran that says "The throne of God was over the water." Gulf countries are currently helping to finance the mosque.

GNP forecast to grow 6% as turnaround continues

continued soft market for phosphate. Thus Morocco accumulated a foreign debt of \$17 billion and was forced to reschedule.

The turnaround came when the dollar, interest rates and crude oil prices fell, heavy and widespread rain produced bumper crops and, at the behest of the International Monetary Fund, determined measures were taken to straighten out the country's finances.

Ahmed Bennani, governor of Bank Al-Maghrib (the central bank), said recently: "We have serviced all our debts without interruption and without receiving any fresh money." He added that the country had also taken advantage of its problems to set up a modern fiscal system.

The readjustment program has helped to balance accounts by reducing government spending and increasing state revenue with more efficient tax collection, so that the overall treasury deficit was reduced from 12 percent of the gross national product in 1982 to 6.1 percent in 1987.

States Work Toward Union

Continued from Page 1

imbalances will level off if prosperity is shared.

North African experts also believe the economies of the five are complementary in many ways. Libya and Algeria can supply the energy, Morocco fertilizers and food, and Tunisia the financial know-how, leaving Mauritania as the poor relation.

The area's present population of about 55 million will grow to an estimated 88 million by the year 2000. But World Bank figures show wide disparities — per capita income figures vary from \$7,170 a year in Libya through \$2,550 in Algeria to \$1,190 in Tunisia and \$560 in Morocco.

Economic cooperation has already been launched on a modest scale with Tunisian-Algerian joint ventures in industry and the petroleum field, and plans are being laid for pipelines to take Algerian natu-

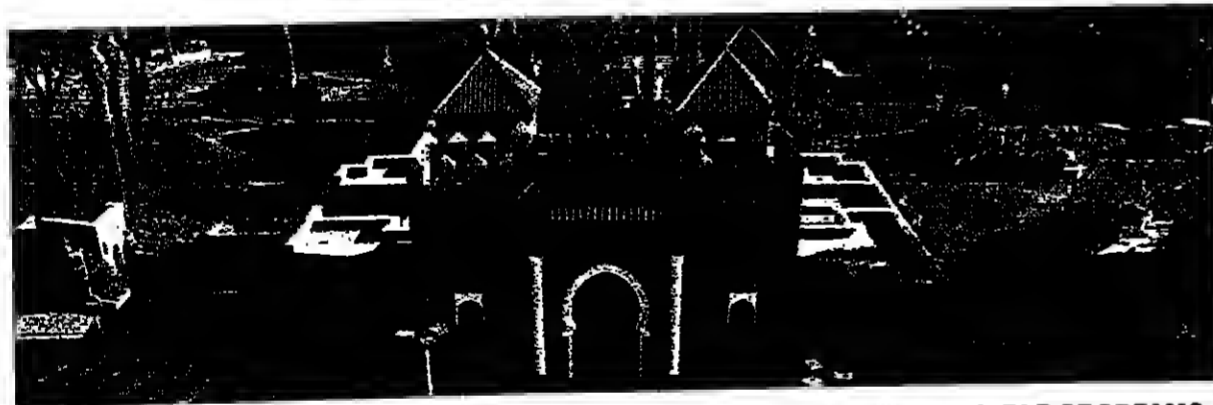
ral gas to Libya and across Morocco to Spain.

Another major project that has been gathering desert dust for well over a decade is a plan for the joint exploitation of large iron ore deposits at Gara Jebilet in southwestern Algeria, with the ore being shipped to the Atlantic coast across south Morocco. Diplomats say such projects make great economic sense, but could be delayed by unresolved political differences and fears that the wealthier states (Libya and Algeria) will vie with each other for hegemony.

Hence, in a recent interview, King Hassan recognized that the construction of the Grand Arab Maghreb might be a long haul, but would ultimately benefit his children's children.

This Advertising Section was written by Stephen Ormsby Hughes, a free-lance journalist based in Rabat.

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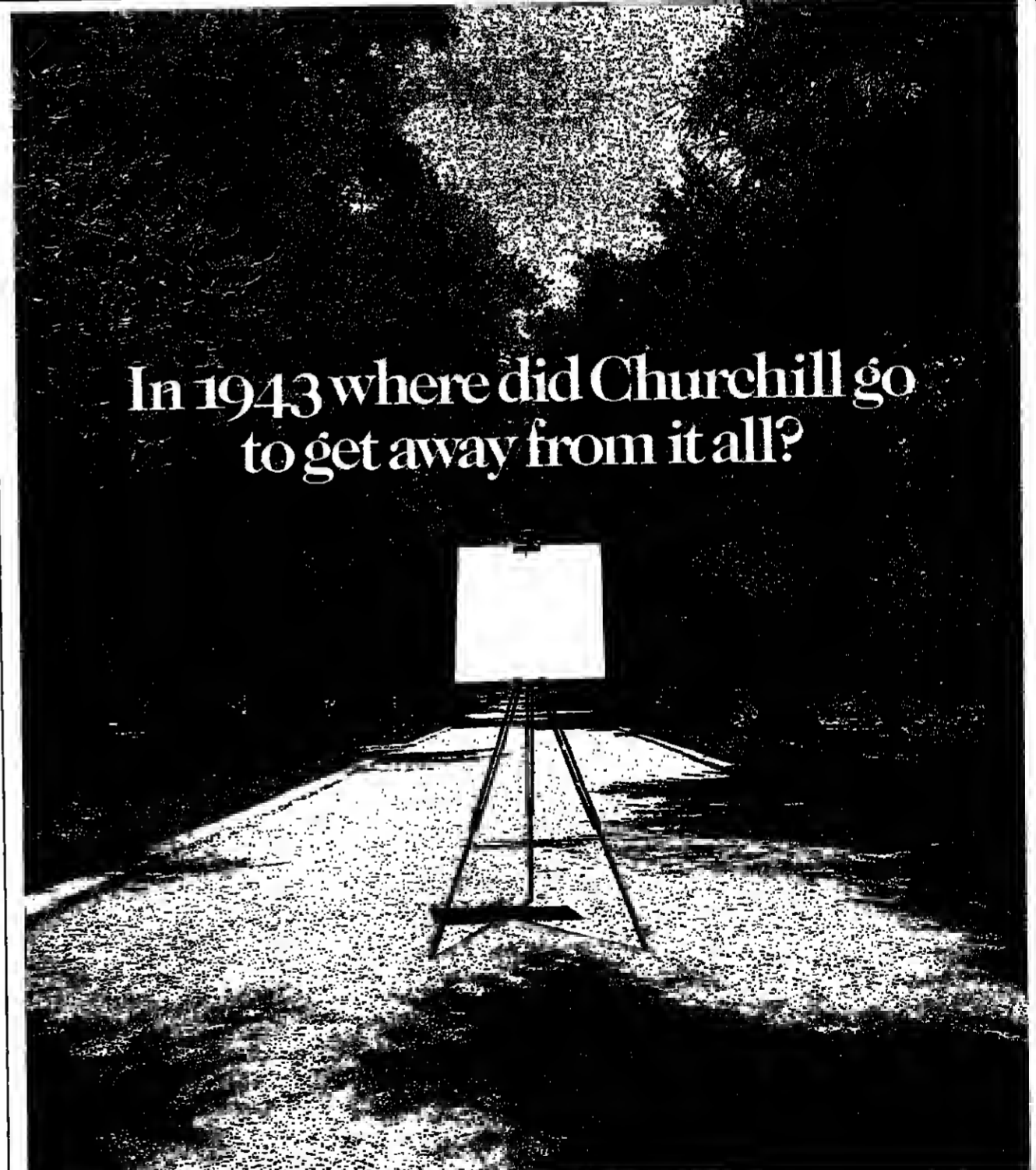
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Hence Casablanca has become the economic capital of the kingdom of Morocco. It fills a special position not just as the hub of its region but also within the life of the nation: currently it is an area of open demographic and economic concentration, thanks to a hinterland which has yet to be developed.

But despite all this, Casablanca is not saturated. His Majesty King Hassan II wanted the town to develop and yet to remain master of its own development.

This is why it has been given an administrative structure which is original but which has the lofty mission of making it a model town, one that must jealously preserve its historical and cultural legacy. It is from this perspective that a major, totally integrated development plan has been specially conceived for this city so that it may welcome the 21st century with quiet confidence.

All the infrastructural features currently being studied will certainly be in place within the near future, including hundreds of hectares of green areas, a large theatre, a new fair, a modern underground railway system, bus stations, leisure parks and extensions to the port and airport. To preserve a balance, the spiritual dimension will find its concrete expression in the great mosque of Hassan II currently being built. This will be an architectural gem of the modern age.

So it is that Casablanca, which is one of the main gateways into the kingdom, is tak-

ing on this responsibility with all the weight of 14 centuries of shared history and the urgent requirements of rapid and balanced development.

Whatever ups and downs the end of the 20th century may bring, and whatever cultural currents are brought about by increasingly sophisticated means of communication, Casablanca will always remain Casablanca.

RAD

The Régie Autonome Internationale de Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricité (Auto-



Palm-lined boulevard

nomous International Authority for Distribution of Water and Electricity) at La Wilaya in Greater Casablanca has taken charge of running the liquid sanitation system of La Wilaya.

Its main objective is to satisfy permanently the water and power needs of Greater Casablanca and to restore repair work on the sanitation network in the urban and suburban centres.

RAD and its vital services, which are financially autonomous, are actively participating in providing the infrastructure and equipment for La Wilaya in Greater Casablanca to meet the demands created by the socio-economic development of the region.

Among the projects partly financed by BIRD are:

- The rehabilitation of the drinking water network.
- Investments in the order of 3 billion dirhams are scheduled for the programme of electrical installations.

The foreign currency spent on rehabilitating the network would be about US\$13 million.

The program for short, medium and long-term sanitation calls for rehabilitation of the network, new work on infrastructure, the tertiary network, the purchase of material, anti-pollution equipment, etc.

The investment needed to implement this programme, scheduled between 1983 and 2005, is estimated at 5.67 billion dirhams.



The fishing port

Tangiers

A link between Europe and Africa, Tangiers is a model magnetic pole between Africa, Europe and the Americas, a crossroads of trade between Asia, the Middle East, the Iberian peninsula and Africa, gateway to Morocco where history has remained authentic, where man and nature have joined together harmoniously, where ancestral traditions have remained untouched.

With a climate that makes it simultaneously Mediterranean and oceanic, Tangiers very much deserves its name as a coastal resort with fine beaches and woodland. It is both traditional and modern, a city of sunshine and sea.

It has a geographically privileged position in the far north-west of Morocco and Africa, while its location on the Straits of Gibraltar puts it close to Europe and could be very useful to it economically and socially, especially if the fixed link project comes to fruition.

Its topography comprises low flatlands and hills extending from the Western Rif mountains. Irregularity of flow characterizes its watercourses. Annual precipitation can reach 800 to 900 millimeters but is concentrated into five months from November to March. The annual average temperature is 17°C with a prevailing east wind.

From a demographic point of view, the population of the province is estimated at 509,000, with an average growth rate of 3.9 per cent against 2.6 nationally.

Agriculture

Out of a total surface area of some 12,000 hectares, the cultivable area is around 80,000 hectares, the bulk of it privately owned. Cereals very much dominate, with 35,000 hectares of hard wheat, soft wheat and barley.

Rodder crops are also grown, as are pulses and special crops such as ground nuts; seasonal market gardening and the agricultural potential of the Province has been outlined in a document entitled "Study for integrated agricultural development project," for which the general studies have been completed.

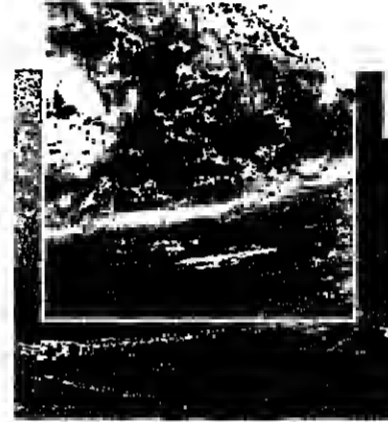
This project envisages:

- increased cultivation of cereal, fodder crops and pulses.
- the development of mechanization.
- land development and various rural infrastructural works: electrification, thoroughfares, provision of drinking water.
- promotion of animal health.
- improving animal production: thoroughbreds, artificial insemination.
- support for farm research with a view to improving agricultural production of the main types of vegetable in the province.
- rational husbandry of forests.

Industry

The province of Tangiers already has the special benefits of the terms of Dahir n° L63.339 of 16 November 1963, implementing special tax reduction measures with regard to direct taxation as well as the benefits provided by the code for industrial investments, benefits which have attracted many investors.

Tangiers is provided with considerable infrastructure and benefits from the existence of a port, to an international airport and secure road and rail links, which



Bay of Tangiers and (top) Hercules Grotto

enable it to aspire to substantial industrial development.

Thus, special care has been taken in choosing it as a pioneer area for setting up small and medium-sized undertakings, which are deemed to be the type which are most realistic and most in keeping with the needs of the local economy. The increased number of these units, thanks to the creation of an industrial estate, has without doubt brought new blood into the development of the Province.

Despite the current state of the market, applications for these sites continue to pour into this province and development of a second stage of this industrial area is clearly a matter of urgency.

Metallurgy, electricity and mechanical engineering, textiles and leather, agribusiness and chemicals and para-chemicals are projects that have been implemented in Tangiers. Textiles represent a third of activities in the area.

Tourism

The intention of the public authorities is to make tourist activities one of the driving elements in the development of the town, which in particular led to the creation of the National Bay of Tangiers Corporation (SNABAT).

The expansion of the tourist industry in Tangiers can be seen in the development of hotel accommodation in the province, which has increased to more than 9,000 beds.

Crafts are basically located in the towns of Tangiers and Asilah. They are diversified and involve several fields.

Carpet-making plays very much a leading role, with the bulk being exported. The craftsmen in Tangiers province provide large resources and potential.

Marrakech

The geographical location of Marrakech makes it an important crossroads for communications with Haouz, Souss, the middle Atlas and the Atlantic. Morocco was the first country in the world to recognise the independence of the United States, and it was at Marrakech that the treaty of friendship between Morocco and the United States was signed.

Marrakech province represent 3 per cent of the total area of the country, and is one of its largest provinces.

Its economy is essentially based on agriculture, but three other key sectors (tourism, crafts and industry) are present to complement it.

Agriculture

The priority given to developing the agricultural sector is a result of the important place which it occupies in the national economy.

More than 62 per cent of the population earn their living from agriculture directly or indirectly. The area of cultivable land is 555,000 hectares, of which 371,000 hectares are devoted to cereals. Three types of tree dominate the orchards: olive (47,000 hectares), apricot (15,000 hectares) and almond (89,000

hectares), while in forestry the holm oak (372,000 hectares) predominates.

Modern agriculture, meeting the needs of today's Morocco, still requires secure and increased water supplies in view of the climatic constraints. Modern ways of mobilising water resources offer the possibility of diversifying, increasing and guaranteeing production. The project to develop central Haouz is part of this process.

The project aims to irrigate a preliminary section of 57,000 hectares. This involves



Rocard Canal

moving water between regions; the plan is to divert some 300 million cubic meters of water from Wadi Lakhdar to central Haouz, with 260 million cubic meters to irrigate sectors spread throughout the flatlands and 40 million cubic meters to supply drinking water to the city of Marrakech.

This water is moved and distributed by means of the Rocard canal which is 118 km long and carries 20 cubic meters water per second.

Raising livestock plays a leading role in the agricultural economy of Marrakech province. The State's drive to modernise livestock structures aims to improve the animal products of milk, meat and wool.

Agricultural workers are served by 14 working and development centers staffed by technicians who act as agricultural advisers; they live close to the land so as to provide the training and technical back-up needed to make the work as profitable as possible.

Cooperatives with various objectives have sprung up to act as multi-purpose collectives on a community level, capable of solving all the farming problems of the community.

Each adviser provides intensive training for 320 farmers, 32 of whom are selected from their area to serve as model farmers.

The first results are already very encouraging, since the farmers themselves seek advice and apply it appropriately, as proved by the increased yields of cereals and olives.

Agricultural services have female technicians to establish a dialogue with farmwomen so that they can work more effectively.

Tourism

Like agriculture, this constitutes an area of activity which has seen balanced development, thanks to the geographical, historical

and cultural trump card held by the city of Marrakech, making it a city which is predestined for successful holidays.

The influx of foreign visitors to Marrakech, has continued to grow and has now reached some 600,000 visitors annually; an immediate consequence of this has been the interest of property developers investing in the development of the hotel infrastructure.

The number of classified hotels has increased to some 12,000 beds.

A new hotel district is in the process of being developed; it covers 700 hectares



Shopping in Marrakech

divided into several lots for three, four and five-star establishments plus an 18-hole golf course and various other facilities. With this hotel district, the city's accommodation capacity will reach 50,000 beds in the next five years.

The town has more than 30 tennis courts, a horse-riding club and three golf courses.

Crafts contribute much to safeguarding the city's cultural, historical and artistic identity. Characteristic of the importance of this sector is its role in foreign trade and the number of workers which it employs, numbering 80,000 craftsmen or 6 per cent of the provincial population.

Industry

The industrial fabric of the province is made up of more than 350 production units offering employment to 66,580 persons. Agribusiness continues to be the dominant activity, providing 3,000 permanent jobs and seasonal work for 25,000.

Alongside these agro-industrial units, other units are currently developing in various branches of industry, particularly in plastics, construction and tanning.

Agadir

Agadir occupies a central position, linking the north and the south. This city constitutes a fulcrum of economic development, a metropolis of territorial balance: it is the capital of the economic region of the south, which numbers 11 provinces.

Not until the post-war economic boom did the economy of Agadir develop and then, on 29 January 1960, 85 per cent of the town disappeared as a result of a powerful earth tremor which claimed almost 20,000 victims. On the day after this terrible catastrophe, the late King Mohamed V ordered the reconstruction of the town and put the heir to the throne, King Hassan II, in charge of the operation.

The population has grown from 16,695 inhabitants in 1961 to 115,000 in 1982, with an average growth rate of 9.9 per cent. There are two factors behind this trend: natural growth and immigration.

From a geographical point of view, Agadir is 60 per cent mountainous terrain, with the High Atlas to the north. The remaining 40 per cent is flatland, with the plain of Souss to the east and the plain of Massa to the south.

The climate is mild, especially along the coast where the cold sea current from the Canary Islands gives a clement temperature range of between 20°C and 27°C.

Tourism

Agadir's privileged geographical location and favorable weather conditions make it currently the prime focus of tourism in the kingdom.

In terms of accommodation, 22 per cent of all beds available are established in Agadir and hotel capacity has grown constantly since 1965 to reach 14,479 beds in 1987. Moreover, the tourist industry is destined for considerable development according to studies on the development of the tourist industry carried out by Soraba.

Agadir's hinterland offers enormous potential for tourism and is attracting the interest of tour promoters; on this score, Taghazout is regarded as a prime site for the future development of the tourist industry in Agadir.

The provincial authorities are aware of the importance of organizing the sector to achieve better presentation and management of their product, Agadir, and have taken steps to bring together professionals within a provincial committee so that their actions can be sensibly coordinated. This committee is working to promote dialogue between professionals so that they can best harmonize the drive to con-



Agadir Bay

Because of the major advantages enjoyed by the region the agricultural sector is expecting extraordinary expansion, thanks to the rapid spread of growing in greenhouses, the introduction of new crops and the use of very modern methods of irrigation.

As for livestock, meat production has reached 4,700 metric tons while milk amounts to 25,200,000 liters.

The cooperative movement is very dynamic in this sector, with 89 dairy, 64 agricultural and 92 livestock cooperatives.

Forestry covers 249,275 hectares, with 162,607 hectares of urban trees.

Industry

Despite the decidedly touristic character of the town, Agadir forms the industrial focus for all the economic region of the south, where agribusiness and fishing industries predominate, due to the diversity of its agricultural and marine wealth.

Agadir has more than 200 production units, including 21 fish canning factories, producing 190,000 metric tons per annum and nine factories for byproducts producing 690,000 metric tons.

Two important industrial areas are currently being developed (Tassila and Ait Melloul) and will contribute to the recovery of the industrial sector in the province.

Alongside modern industry, we must not forget the development of traditional crafts. They are linked mainly to the dynamism of the tourist industry and especially feature leatherwork, carpet-making, tapestry, woodwork and weaving.

Agadir is the second airport in Morocco after Casablanca as regards number of passengers and there are plans for a second major airport in the province.

Fez

The location of the town of Fez at the meeting point of three great natural features - the Rif mountains, the Middle Atlas mountains and the plateau of Saïs - gives it a great natural diversity.

To the north it is flanked by two mountains: Zalagh and Tghat. Stretching out to the west is the eastern end of Saïs, a plain situated between 350 and 500 meters above sea level. This area drains into a large network of little streams which run through the town and into the sebu.

Fez enjoys a temperate semi-continental climate and average annual precipitation of 600 millimeters, with an average of 84 rainy days a year. There is more or less regular snowfall in the hinterland at heights above 1,200 meters.

Large areas of forest form a natural stockade around the town. The most widespread species are holm oak (50 per cent of the province's forested area), thuya (22 per cent), cedar (48 per cent), Pine (2 per cent) and alfa (1 per cent); the remainder (21 per cent) is made up of a great variety of species.

The setting of these forests is greatly enriched by vast water resources, with many lakes and springs offering pleasant excursions and opportunities for hunting and fishing. Fez is also renowned for its thermal springs.

The spa of Moulay Youcoub, has very hot sulphurous, radioactive waters which are used to treat rheumatism and skin, gynaecological and ENT complaints.

The spa of Sidi Harazem is characterised by natural mineral water bearing sodium, bicarbonate, calcium and magnesium. It is believed to help in treating illnesses of the kidneys and urinary tract.

Industry

Economic activity in Fez can be broken down into:

- A crafts sector which provides low-capital-intensive jobs and which adapts to demand.
- A broad spectrum of classic and competitive industrial activity.
- Advanced industry which demands much capital and skill.

This mix of activities enables the town to lay claim to being the second industrial city of the Kingdom after Casablanca.

The first big businesses were textile firms



17th century tannery

such as COFTEX, TEXNOR, MANUDRA and then COTEF (Africa's biggest textile complex), followed by the creation and extension of many flour mills, oil mills and other agro-alimentary plants connected with the agricultural potential of the region. Modernization of the country's economic blueprint has enabled the town of Fez to enjoy a whole range of advanced businesses, especially in the fields of mechanics, electricity and electronics.

Thus the town numbers some 700 industrial units providing more than 20,000 jobs, with four industrial estates covering 246 hectares.



Roman ruins at Moulay Idriss

At the same time, the town boasts many training establishments such as the multi-discipline university, the University Institute of Technology, the Institute of Applied Technology, the Institute of Leather and Textiles, technical training centres for Urban Planning, Architecture, Building, Civil Engineering, the Hotel School, the Higher Institute for Information Technology and Management and many centers for professional qualifications.

This economic framework could not have been strengthened without sustained input from the work force, nor without feminine savoir faire. Moroccan women have thus become both an important factor in development and a dynamic component in the family and social cell, drawing inspiration and guidance from fundamental Arabo-Muslim norms and values.

Tourism

The Medina in Fez is history made present. Souk, production units, mosques, medersas, hammams, domestic ovens, places are all interwoven to constitute a specific network organised into districts where the social and spatial unity has continued to this day as a living example of harmony.

Dar Hadara (House of Civilization), headquarters of the association Hadara Maroc, is a house dating from the 19th century and covers more than 2,500 square meters in the very heart of the Medina.

Its harmonious proportions, rich decorations, luxurious spaces and the charm of its gardens and terraces make it a jewel. It was brought back to life by a dynamic and dedicated team.

It has become a place where information, careful thought and animation are brought together to safeguard Fez, and provides its members and their friends with one of the most beautiful houses in the old town of Fez.

Within a traditional setting it provides them with exhibition rooms, a concert hall, reception rooms and gardens for talks, receptions, meals and whatever Moroccan or international cultural activity may be proposed.

Visiting Fez also means staying in its hotels, some of which rank among the best in the world. Is the Jamal Palace not one of the 10 top hotels in the world? And, as for the Hotel de Fez, it wears its five stars with elegance and invites you to sample the magical charm of ancient Fez.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing 4 p.m. volume, NYSE volume, and other market statistics.

NYSE Index table showing Composite Index, Financials, and other index components.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with the text 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table listing various market indicators and their values.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite Index, Financials, and other index components.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing market events and their dates.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell volumes for odd-lot trades.

Dow Jones Averages table showing the performance of major market averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing the performance of the S&P 500 and other indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing market events and their dates.

AMEX Stock Index table showing the performance of the AMEX stock index.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock symbol, price, and change.

NYSE Lower on Jobs Report

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Friday in moderate trading, dragged down by fears that a stronger than expected U.S. employment report could reduce the potential for lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 24.54 to close at 2,145.80. For the week, the 30-stock index lost 4.09 points. Declines trounced advances by more than a 2-1 ratio. Volume slowed to 143.58 million shares from 152.98 million traded Thursday.

Stock prices fell immediately after the opening bell — the Dow was down 17 points only a few minutes into the session — after the Labor Department issued the unemployment report for October. The jobless rate last month dropped to 5.3 percent, and nonfarm payrolls rose by 323,000, well above market estimates of around 240,000.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Mr. Johnson said the jobless report crushed hopes that the Fed might be in a position to ease monetary policy. "It looks like you can kiss that notion goodbye," he said. "There is no way the Fed can ease after this report."

"In addition, the Fed is restricted by its attempts to slow the dollar's recent decline. And the hopes for lower interest rates have been keeping both the stock and bond market alive," American Medical International was the most active issue, off 1% to 17 1/4.

Sears followed, down 1 1/2 to 44 1/2, after jumping 3 1/2 Thursday on takeover rumors. R.R. Nabisco, ex-dividend, was third, off 1/4 to 85 1/2. The company's senior management Thursday offered \$92-a-share in cash and securities in a bid to top Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.'s \$90-a-share tender offer.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX market indicators and their values.

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NASDAQ Index

Table showing NASDAQ Composite Index and other components.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5-6, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

Western Loans to Soviets Provide Little Leverage

By PETER PASSELL

NEW YORK — Will Mikhail S. Gorbachev try to shore up support at home with foreign-financed consumer imports? In the past three years Soviet hard-currency debts have nearly doubled. And in the past few weeks the Soviet Union has negotiated lines of credit exceeding \$9 billion, setting off speculation that desperate Soviet leaders were about to stop worrying about foreign debt and learn to love designer jeans.

The Soviets may have obtained credits they won't use, in order to stimulate a bidding war.

Stake Is Sold By Bond

After Bank Deal, Focus on Lorbho

Reuters

LONDON — Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. has sold its 14.9 percent stake in Standard Chartered PLC, the Australian conglomerate said Friday, leading to heightened speculation that it would make a run on shares in Lorbho PLC.



Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Group PLC, whose Virgin Atlantic Airways is flying high.

Branson's Classy Virgin Atlantic

After Four Years, the British Airline Earns Its Wings

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK — When the British entrepreneur Richard Branson started Virgin Atlantic Airways four years ago, he wanted to call the seat categories on his planes "upper class" and "riffraff class."

Maxwell Selling Up to £1 Billion Worth of Assets

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Maxwell Communication Corp. said Friday that it would sell a major portion of its assets to help finance its takeover of Macmillan Inc. The sale of assets, estimated to be worth up to £1 billion, would reduce Maxwell's printing operations but leave it solidly in publishing.



Robert Maxwell

Robert Maxwell, chairman of Maxwell Communication, said Friday that his company would sell its British commercial printing business and might spin off its British newspaper printing business, European printing plants and a property portfolio.

THE REDUCTION in sales of heavily taxed vodka, which used to absorb one-sixth of all private purchasing power, has left Soviet consumers with a lot more rubles in their pockets but little more to buy.

No conceivable quantity of imports would be sufficient to relieve the inflationary pressure built through years of forced savings. But a taste of glitzy, foreign-designed goods might at least give a skeptical population the sense that perestroika was more than just another set of slogans.

Brazil Sets Limits on Pay, Prices

By Richard House

SAO PAULO — Brazilian business leaders, government officials and trade union representatives signed a pact Friday limiting wages and prices in an attempt to control 1,000 percent annual inflation.

West German Boom Pushes Ahead

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — A spate of West German data released Friday indicate that the nation's economic performance remains strong, with exports continuing to power industrial growth.

Dire Prediction on Buyouts By One Who Knows Them

By Martin Lipton

NEW YORK — Martin Lipton, the Manhattan lawyer who reportedly received the largest legal fee in history in connection with a corporate merger, has told clients that the wave of acquisitions will soon cause a stock market crash.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Value. Includes Argentina, Austria, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Period, and Rate. Includes 30-day, 60-day, 90-day.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes 3-month, 6-month, 1-year.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes 1-month, 3-month, 6-month.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes Merrill Lynch Money Assets.

Gold

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes 1-month, 3-month, 6-month.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes 3-month, 6-month, 1-year.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes Merrill Lynch Money Assets.

Gold

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes 1-month, 3-month, 6-month.

Lange Sacks Privatization Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange said Friday that he had dismissed Richard Prebble, the minister of state-owned enterprises, because the two could not agree on a procedure for selling 2 billion New Zealand dollars (\$1.25 billion) worth of state businesses by March 31.

Value Line INTRODUCTORY TRIAL only \$95

If no member of your household has subscribed to Value Line in the past two years, you can now receive full-page analyses of about 150 American stocks each week for the next 12 weeks for \$95.

See BRAZIL, Page 15

See VIRGIN, Page 13

See MAXWELL, Page 13

Friday's NYSE Closing

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts.

Company Results

Revenue and profits of major U.S. firms in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company Name, Revenue, Profit, Per Share. Lists various companies and their financial results.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low. Lists various stocks and their daily price ranges.

AMEN High-Lows

Table with columns: Company Name, High, Low. Lists various stocks and their daily price ranges.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield. Lists various U.S. Treasury securities.

London Metals

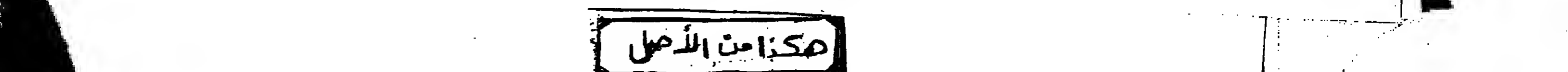
Table with columns: Metal Name, Bid, Offer, Premium. Lists various metals and their prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Bid, Offer, Premium. Lists various commodities and their prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Bid, Offer, Premium. Lists various commodities and their prices.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Marceau Eases Pressure on Societe Generale

PARIS — The investment concern Marceau Investments, in an apparent retreat from its assault on Societe Generale, said Friday that it did not envisage raising its current 9.16 percent stake in the bank much above 10 percent.



Georges Peberau

In a statement, the investor group headed by Georges Peberau said it wanted to establish "trustful collaboration" with the management of Societe Generale and give priority to dialogue with managers.

The price of Societe Generale stock, listed on the Paris Bourse Friday after the Marceau statement, the move was seen as signaling a truce between Marceau and Societe Generale.

H.K. Telecom Posts 20% Rise In Net For Half

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. said Friday that net profit for the first six months of its fiscal year rose 20 percent, to 1.73 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$220 million) from 1.43 billion a year earlier.

Kuwait Wants 5 Years to Sell Its BP Stake

LONDON — Kuwait has asked the British government for five years to comply with an order to reduce its stake in British Petroleum PLC to 9.9 percent from 21.6 percent, the Office of Fair Trading said Friday.

Camelia, which is capitalized at 1.3 billion francs, is owned by the cosmetics group L'Oréal, with 15.30 percent and 200 million francs, the real estate promoter Christian Pellerin with 8.31 percent and 110 million francs, the British insurance group Eagle Star, a subsidiary of BAT Industries PLC, with 7.56 percent and 100 million francs.

In addition, Chausseries André and Perrier each holds 3.82 percent and has 50 million francs invested, while another holding company, Marcofen, has 61.19 percent and 800 million francs.

After the British order, a spokesman for the Kuwaiti government said Kuwait would do whatever was necessary to protect its economic interests in Britain.

Italy Sets Stock Sale For Bank

ROME — The public offering of 13.2 percent of the Italian state merchant bank Mediobanca SPA by its majority shareholders, three Italian state banks, will probably take place from Nov. 21 to 25, banking sources said Friday.

The share sale price will be based on the stock's average market price over the 15 trading sessions preceding the start of the sale, less 4 percent. The private investors will pay 12 percent more than the public for their shares, sources said.

Lloyd's to Move Into West Germany

FRANKFURT — Lloyd's of London, the world's leading insurance market, said Friday that it planned to open an office in West Germany next year in the latest move by a major insurer to stake a cross-border claim before the low-er of European Community trade barriers by 1992.

Lloyd's, with a tradition three centuries old, has not yet opened overseas branches because of its structure as a society of underwriters rather than a single firm. The West German office will be a representative one that does not direct business.

Insurance sources said another Lloyd's syndicate was preparing to open a similar office in Italy.

About 40 British insurers are among the more than 100 foreign firms in Germany, the West German insurance association said. Foreign companies still must conform to domestic regulations, which many find restrictive, but once restrictions are lifted, they will be able to sell policies like those they offer back home.

In Mitsubishi Motors Issue, Demand Far Exceeds Supply

TOKYO — Securities houses have received many orders for a public offering of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. shares, far exceeding the total offer planned for Dec. 5, brokerage spokesmen said Friday.

The issue price will be announced. The payment period will be Nov. 14 to 16. A 10 percent share of total issues will go to Mitsubishi's employee stock group.

MAXWELL: Publisher Is Planning Sale of Up to £1 Billion in Assets

(Continued from first finance page) The path was cleared for Maxwell Communication to buy Macmillan on Wednesday when the Delaware Supreme Court invalidated a merger agreement between Macmillan's board and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a U.S. buyout firm that had offered \$90.05 a share and various arrangements to secure Macmillan assets if the overall bid failed.

VIRGIN: Branson's Classy Airline Earns Its Wings

(Continued from first finance page) The airline's "Infrequent Flier Program," in which upper class travelers, as they board the plane, are handed a free economy-class stand-by ticket for later use.

MCI Offers a Network Solely for Facsimile Transmission

NEW YORK — Taking advantage of the boom in use of facsimile machines, MCI Communications Corp. said Thursday that it would offer business customers a special network for transmission of facsimile messages.

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
110	105	IBM	4.8 15	+	110	105	IBM	4.8 15	+
100	95	AT&T	5.2 18	+	100	95	AT&T	5.2 18	+
90	85	GE	4.5 16	+	90	85	GE	4.5 16	+
80	75	AMER	3.8 14	+	80	75	AMER	3.8 14	+
70	65	DUKE	3.2 13	+	70	65	DUKE	3.2 13	+

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 4, 1983

Not all fund quotations are available by the Funds listed with the exception of some codes based on issue price.

The symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (tr) - tri-weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund Name	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
ALM GROUP	100	95	IBM	4.8 15	+
ALM GROUP	100	95	AT&T	5.2 18	+
ALM GROUP	90	85	GE	4.5 16	+
ALM GROUP	80	75	AMER	3.8 14	+
ALM GROUP	70	65	DUKE	3.2 13	+

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 4

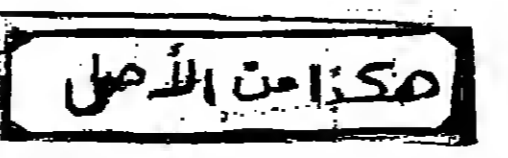
Issuer/Note	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
Alcoa Floating Rate	100	95	IBM	4.8 15	+
Alcoa Floating Rate	100	95	AT&T	5.2 18	+
Alcoa Floating Rate	90	85	GE	4.5 16	+
Alcoa Floating Rate	80	75	AMER	3.8 14	+
Alcoa Floating Rate	70	65	DUKE	3.2 13	+

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Note	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
Deutsche Bank	100	95	IBM	4.8 15	+
Deutsche Bank	100	95	AT&T	5.2 18	+
Deutsche Bank	90	85	GE	4.5 16	+
Deutsche Bank	80	75	AMER	3.8 14	+
Deutsche Bank	70	65	DUKE	3.2 13	+

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Note	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
Yamaha	100	95	IBM	4.8 15	+
Yamaha	100	95	AT&T	5.2 18	+
Yamaha	90	85	GE	4.5 16	+
Yamaha	80	75	AMER	3.8 14	+
Yamaha	70	65	DUKE	3.2 13	+



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on U.S. Jobless Data

NEW YORK—A U.S. employment report that was stronger than expected pushed the dollar higher against key foreign currencies on Friday, as investors expected an increase in interest rates to cool the rate of economic growth.

Deutsche marks in New York fell 1.783 DM Thursday and to 125.00 yen from 124.875 yen.

The U.S. currency also rose to 1.5003 Swiss francs from 1.4903 francs and to 6,1090 French francs from 6,0720 francs.

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

BRAZIL: ECONOMY: OECD Sees Rosy Prospects Until 1990

Wage, Price Pact

(Continued from first finance page) The OECD urges governments to seize the opportunity of the "unusually favorable" — even euphoric — economic climate to accelerate the pace of structural reforms needed to "underpin and sustain the improvement."

Wage, Price Pact

Strikes by 800,000 public servants demanding higher pay have affected 17 ministries in Brazil and state administrations. On Friday, Brazil's air traffic controllers stopped work in pursuit of a pay claim.

Wage, Price Pact

Only by understanding and solidarity will we escape from hyperinflation," said Senator Albano Franco, head of the employers' National Industry Confederation that supported the agreement.

Wage, Price Pact

The OECD warns that growth this year has been accompanied by some rises in inflation, now at an average rate of about 4 percent, and says that it could build up — particularly in the United States and Canada and in Britain and other number of smaller European countries — if the slower growth projected for next year fails to occur.

JOBS: October Unemployment Report Points to Further Economic Growth

(Continued from page 1) Pittsburgh. "It was a very strong report, very strong indeed. The manufacturing component was a very powerful one and the figures suggest that the fourth quarter could be a lot stronger than most people had expected."

Manufacturing employment, which had dropped by a total of 45,000 jobs in August and September, rebounded with an increase of almost 100,000 last month.

Mr. Roach said, "The increase in wages gives the consumer purchasing power that will keep spending on a solid track."

F. Ward McCarthy, chief financial economist for Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Inc. said, "There are really mixed signals on the economy. The consumer side is going nowhere. What's driving the economy is manufacturing."

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. The list includes various OTC stocks with their prices and changes.

Table of OTC stock prices, including columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes symbols like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

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Table of international exchange rates for various currencies including Deutsche Mark, Japanese Yen, and others.

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BOOKS

MAJOR TAYLOR: The Extraordinary Career of a Champion Bicycle Racer

By Andrew Ritchie. Illustrated. 302 pages. \$18.95. Bicycle Books Inc. P.O. Box 2038, Mill Valley, Calif. 94941.

HEARTS OF LIONS: The History of American Bicycle Racing

By Peter Nye. Illustrated. 317 pages. \$19.95. W. W. Norton, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

WIDE-EYED AND LEGLESS: Inside the Tour de France

By Jeff Connor. 212 pages. £5.95. Sportspages/Simon & Schuster, West Garden Place, Kendal Street, London W2 2AQ.

Reviewed by Samuel Abt

RECALL the first black athlete in a major American sport and memory summons Jackie Robinson as he broke the color bar in major league baseball in 1947. Remember the taunts Robinson endured, the threats, and how for years he honored his promise not to retaliate but to let his accomplishments respond for him.

Major Taylor traveled that road first, a long half-century before Robinson. A forgotten pioneer, Taylor was a champion bicycle racer in a day when the Telegram Trophy Race in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1896 could attract 50,000 spectators, "the biggest crowd ever got together by day light in Worcester," according to a local newspaper.

Yet Taylor was virtually an outcast in the sport in the United States because of his color. He would have been forgotten anyway, as all the old champions were forgot-

ten on the track sport went into decline in the 1930s. But a main point made by Andrew Ritchie in this earnest and widely researched study is that Taylor hardly left a trace that he had passed.

"Why is Major Taylor's name barely mentioned in the histories of black participation in American sports?" the author asks. "Why has it taken so long for this forgotten black hero to be rewarded with public acclaim?"

Ritchie's answer in part is "the same racism that was instrumental in trying to suppress Taylor's accomplishments while he was competing continued to suppress the memory of his achievements after his retirement from racing in 1910, at the age of 32."

However, tendencies this appears to be, Ritchie does show how Taylor was often treated. Time and again other riders ganged up against him in races and used economic pressure and bicycling laws to keep him out of competition. Throughout, Taylor turned the other cheek. "I try to do clean riding without receiving the advantage of anything or from anybody," he wrote in his autobiography, which has been heavily mined by Ritchie. "I only ask from them the same kind of treatment which I give and am willing to continue to give."

Does this sound saintly? That is one word for Major Taylor, who seems almost never to use physical or verbal violence against those riders who abused him. He had his own code, did Major Taylor.

"I always played the game fairly and tried my hardest," he could rightfully say, "although I was not always given a square deal or anything like it." As Ritchie makes clear, not even close to anything like it.

Major Taylor is a key figure, of course, in Peter Nye's "Hearts of Lions," a thorough and nicely written history of bicycle racing in the United States. From Mile-a-Minute Murphy to Greg LeMond, the gang's all here. Nye's love of the sport shines through every page.

Far, far less knowledgeable than Ritchie and Nye is Jeff Connor, a British reporter, whose "Wide-Eyed and Legless" is an innocent's abroad account of the 1987 Tour de France from the inside of the race, where reporters are rarely allowed to penetrate. Covering Britain's hapless ANC team, the copyrite Connor found himself sharing the riders' lives and serving as a go-between in continuous bickering. His book is not the hilarious story it would have been if he had understood all that he was seeing, but it is good-natured enough.

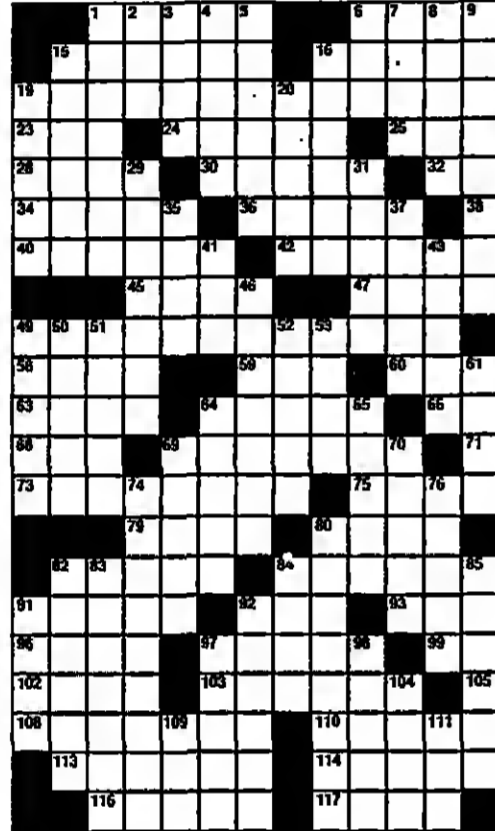
Samuel Abt is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 4

Table with multiple columns for various stock markets including Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, and Zurich. Each column lists stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Particularizing By Bert H. Kruse



DOWN

- 26 Thwart
29 Ghastly
31 Indian tongue: Var.
35 Only
37 Villain
39 Pituitary location
41 Dry foe
43 'Taras Bulba' author
44 Incursions
46 Hold dear
48 Certain two-wheeled carriages
49 —arms
50 Kind of acid
51 Known, in Nice
52 Musical chord
57 Ape's attention
54 Actress Leigh
55 Italian metropolis
56 Heaven: Comb. form
57 Dispatches
61 Sally — (tea cake)
64 Bargain; deal
65 Aristocratic butterfly
69 Cell-producing gland
70 Student, at times
74 Lollapalooza, to a flapper
76 Encourages change
77 H.R.E. part
78 Regrets
80 Lauren Bacall vehicle
82 Cargo units
83 —stone (famous tablet)
84 Vocal approval
85 Dines at home
86 I was a Bearcat
88 Barbershop sweetheart
89 Fix brakes
90 Klingner's "Sturm und Drang"
91 Lie
92 Using a squab
94 Grate
97 W.W. II field marshal
98 Net
100 More reasonable
104 Whirl
106 Squash or melon
109 Cart or ball ending
111 Kind of luck
112 Reel's companion

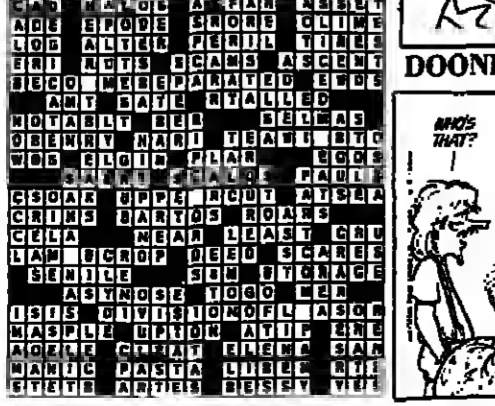
ACROSS

- 1 Kindergarten material
6 Melville protagonist
10 Troy suffered one
15 Succeeded: Colloq.
16 Betch-out producer
17 Ruined
19 Give oneself airs
21 Election results
23 Western athlete
24 Dozed
25 Shingle man
27 Venetian bigwig
28 Certain reading matter
30 Inventor Howe
32 Perch
33 Rose's love
34 Divinity with a load on
36 Carnain fabric
38 Caboodle's pal
39 Wave lift
40 Dugong
42 African republic
44 Griffin's Gaunt's creator
45 A Waugh
47 Very large Philippine trees
48 Proverbially cheap item
49 Toy
54 Prisoners
58 Conqueror in a Latin adage
59 Bard's before
60 Veloz's dancing partner
62 Anger
63 Sayers's "The — Tailors"
64 Experimented
66 Actor John and family

ACROSS

- 5 Kennedy and Barrymore
6 A founder of Dadaism
7 Name in a will
8 Thespian
9 Shaw's " — and the Man"
10 Most dependable
11 Lifeless
12 Certain N.Y. time
13 Flesh-revealing photo
14 Attired
15 Undergo change
16 Gazing fixedly
19 Immature monarchs, e.g.
20 Homeric products
22 Beginning
25 Shantel
26 Antartic cape
27 Born, to a Parisienne
73 Cook one's — (dash another's hopes)
75 Try to overcome insomnia
79 Foot part
80 El Paso's Vilku
81 Plant affliction
82 Emulate
84 Claims
87 Kind of firecracker
91 Fern par
92 Little, in Lothian
93 "Giant" ranch
95 Passover feast
96 Highlands girl
97 Hangs onto
99 Short smokes
101 Creme
102 Up and —: Slang
103 Knightly weapons
105 Subway item
107 Author Yutang
108 Apportion
110 — around (cutting capers)
113 Moe, e.g. cheap item
114 Charged particle
115 Testify
116 Bearded, botanically
117 Kind of house
118 Undermine

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, and OCEANIA. Each column lists weather conditions and temperatures for various cities.

Market Closed

The stock market in Stockholm was closed Friday for a holiday.

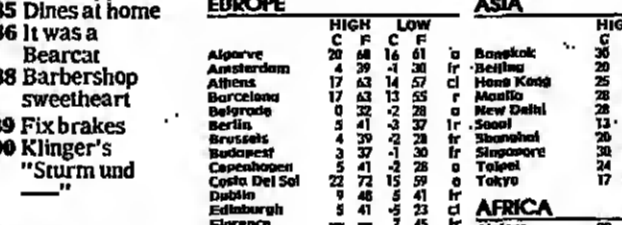
Sydney

Table listing stock market data for Sydney, including various stock symbols and their prices.

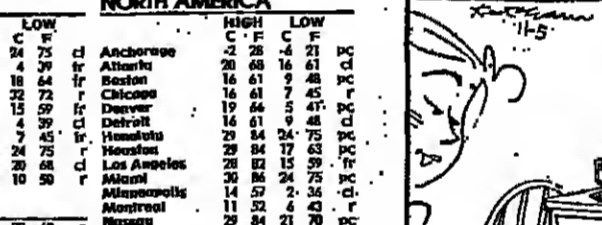
THE DAILY SOURCE FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS

Advertisement for 'The Daily Source for International Investors' featuring a cartoon illustration of a man at a desk and text promoting investment services.

PEANUTS



ANDY CAPP



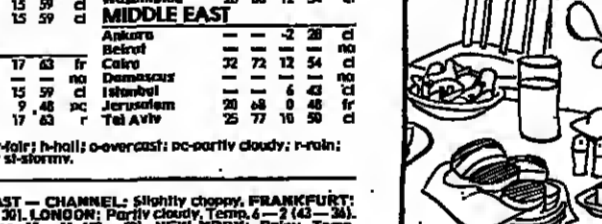
DENNIS THE MENACE



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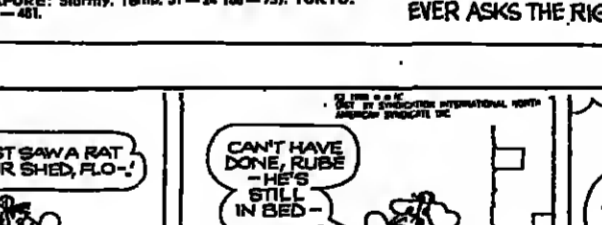
REX MORGAN



BEETLE BAILEY



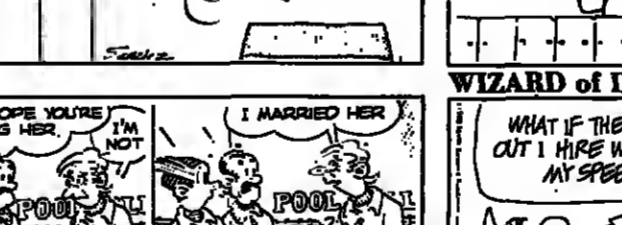
GARFIELD



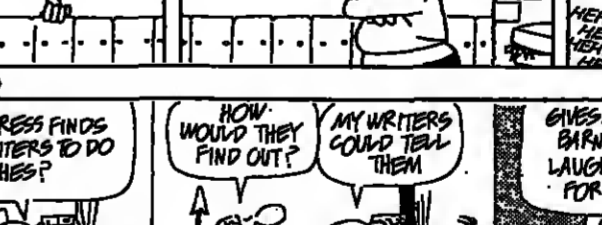
DOONESBURY



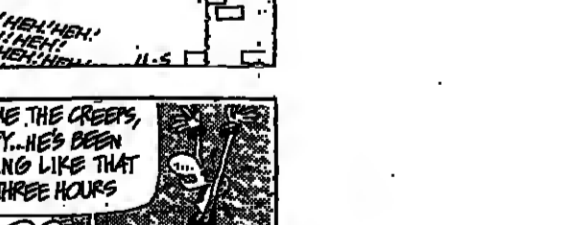
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SPORTS

Ditka's Rebounding, So Should His Bears

By Thomas George
NEW YORK — Will Mike Ditka have a telephone hookup from Lake Forest Hospital to Soldier Field on Sunday when the Chicago Bears play the Tampa Bay Buccaneers? Will Ditka simply call at halftime? If his team is losing late, will he slip out of his hospital room to cheer on his players?
No one would be surprised if any of those things happened. Ditka, 58, has been in the hospital since last Sunday. He is recovering from a mild heart attack. Wednesday morning, he was taken to the hospital. Doctors say he should remain hospitalized for a week. Late Thursday, his condition was upgraded to fair.

But earlier in the day, Vince Tobin, the defensive coordinator, was named acting head coach by Mike McCaskey, the team president. After a 7-1 start, including a rousing Monday-night victory over the San Francisco 49ers, the Bears surprisingly wilted, 30-7, against the New England Patriots last Sunday. Ditka was vivid, raving on the sidelines in a manner reminiscent of his weeks-by-week showings early in his coaching career. That approach to his job helped cause his heart attack, according to Jay Alexander, a cardiologist who treated Ditka.

Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book in Nevada has made the Bears 9½-point favorites Sunday.

NFL PREVIEW
The Bears' coach, suffered a mild heart attack, Wednesday morning and, as a result, will have this thing figured in 48 hours. The doctors said he should remain hospitalized for a week. Late Thursday, his condition was upgraded to fair.

The Lions Afraid Can Only Cheep

By Gordon Edes
LOS ANGELES — The Bluffton Beavers' football team averages 42 points a game, is 7-0 and is ranked eighth in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Division II poll. Yet opponents call them chickens.

There isn't much money in small-college football. So in the preseason, when Bluffton's coach, Carlin Carpenter, couldn't afford \$50 travel bags for his players, he went down to the local grain elevator, bought burlap bags for \$1 each and put a drawing through them.

Abdul-Jabbar: The NBA's Long Goodbye

By Gordon Edes
LOS ANGELES — "Whatever happens to the Lakers this season, whether we win or lose," said their coach, Pat Riley, "people will always remember it as Kareem's last year."



He has played the equivalent of 6½ seasons more than any other active player.

"We're not expecting a lot from him," Kareem said. "In the back of your mind, you know it's going to be tough for him. But we didn't ask a lot from him last year, and we won it."

"I think Kareem can get 12 to 14 points for us, get six rebounds, shoot 55 percent. He'll help us as much as he's been helping us."

Despite a late-season run of injuries, the Lakers became the first team to win 60 or more games in four consecutive seasons. Had it not been for Johnson's strained groin, Cooper's sprained ankle and James Worthy's bad knees, they might have won 70 last season. They won 38-4, remember, during one mid-winter stretch.

Some Games Tests Showed Marijuana

The international Olympic Committee has banned blood doping, but has said that no accurate method exists to test for it. The physicians gave no statistics to support their accuracy claims and received a skeptical reception from other conference delegates, who raised questions about violating an athlete's religious code or personal freedom by taking blood.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL	FOOTBALL	BASKETBALL	WRESTLING	GOLF	SOCCER
DETROIT —Agreed to terms with Frank Tanana, pitcher, on one-year contract. MINNESOTA —Signed Bert Blyleven and Kevin Truesdale, pitchers, to one-year contracts. NEW YORK —Will continue its signing frenzy in Fort Lauderdale before the 1988 season. TORONTO —Will re-sign Cliff Lee, pitcher, to a contract of \$1.5 million.	LOS ANGELES —Signed Mickey Hatfield, line-backer, in one-year contract, and Alejandro Pineda, pitcher, to two-year contract with option for third year. MIAMI —Signed Tony Stewart, defensive end, in one-year contract. MIAMI —Signed Tony Stewart, defensive end, in one-year contract.	NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION — BOSTON —Signed Paul Pierce, forward, to a two-year contract. DALLAS —Signed Jim Farmer, guard, to a two-year contract. DALLAS —Signed Jim Farmer, guard, to a two-year contract.	WRESTLING —Signed Mike Smith, forward, to a one-year contract. WASHINGTON —Signed Mike Smith, forward, to a one-year contract.	ATLANTA —Signed Ray Scarborough, guard, to a one-year contract. ATLANTA —Signed Ray Scarborough, guard, to a one-year contract.	MEXICO —Signed Mike Smith, forward, to a one-year contract.

The Best Way to Improve the NHL Is to Get Rid of the Hockey

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow
...and sticks and fists flying in every corner of the rink, you can down one container of beer, order another and still catch the players deeply engrossed in the hockeymania.

Tennis: Peace And Threats

LONDON — Organizers of the major tennis tournaments said Friday they had devised a peace plan that, they hoped, would appease the angry players who have decided to run their own circuit.

Tyson: Looking For Ms. Special

MEXICO CITY — It sounded like the bell for round 2 in the romantic battles of world heavyweight champion Mike Tyson when he broke his silence Thursday about his personal life and said he is looking for a woman who would "fulfill him in every way."

SIDELINES

Torborg Hired to Manage White Sox
CHICAGO (AP) — Jeff Torborg, 46, a former major league catcher who once managed the Cleveland Indians, was given a two-year contract Thursday to manage the Chicago White Sox. Terms were not disclosed.

U.S., Japan All-Star Teams Set to Play
TOKYO (AP) — Twenty-six top U.S. professional baseball players, managed by Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers, arrived Thursday for a seven-game series with a Japanese all-star team.

Europeans' Turf Foray Continues in Cup Races

LOUISVILLE — Another European invasion is set for the Breeders' Cup turf races Saturday at Churchill Downs, much as in the four previous events.

Colombian Referee Says Drug Gang Threatens to Kill Soccer Officials

BOGOTA — A referee for Colombia's soccer league said Thursday he had been kidnapped and held for 12 hours by gunmen who feared a rival cocaine gang was hiring soccer officials.

Quotable

Alan Greenberg of The Hartford Courant on the Boston Celtics playing in Spain: "Watching Larry Bird play basketball wearing a tan is like watching 'Casablanca' colorized. No matter how often you see it, it will never look right."

Model Snees Gasteineur

The dramas of Mark Gasteineur, the former all-pro defensive end of the New York Jets, continued Thursday when he was sued for \$480,000 by a Phoenix model.

Hungarians Will Play On

Competition in the Hungarian soccer league will continue, officials said Friday, despite the match rigging scandal. United Press International reported from Budapest.

POSTCARD

Glamour and Grime

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — At a new Nordstrom department store here, customers can order tea from their dressing rooms or relax after shopping with an herbal body treatment.

Bette Davis: 'Never Say Die'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Bette Davis is 80, a frail little woman with hollow cheeks. She stands on her spindly legs as erect as a grenadier at attention, her eyes alert.



Davis at press conference promoting French edition of her book.

"I faced that challenge. One doesn't have to be a bitch to play a bitch, but being type-cast as a villainess may injure one's reputation. I remember the brilliant little girl who was the destructive menace in 'The Children's Hour.'"

PEOPLE Queen at York Service

Cathedral bells rang as Queen Elizabeth II arrived in York, England, to celebrate the restoration of York Minster, damaged by fire four years ago. The queen participated in Friday's service to bless a new roof over the south transept and the reconstructed 16th century rose window, which was nearly lost in the fire.

PERSONAL MESSAGES, MOVING, LEGAL NOTICES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CANADA, FRENCH PROVINCES, GREECE, MONACO, A.G.E.D.I., PARIS & SUBURBS, HOLLAND, ITALY, WASHINGTON D.C., TRADITIONAL IRISH SMOKED SALMON.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE, DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE, EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE, AUTOMOBILES, AUTO SERVICES, TRANS CO, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER.

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SHOPPING, THE COBURG HOTEL, ACCESS VOYAGES, AUTO SHIPPING, AUTO SERVICES, TRANS CO, HOTELS, FOR SALE & WANTED, ARTS, COLLECTORS, YACHT CHARTER, VERY IMPORTANT, GREAT COLLECTION, HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES, LEGAL SERVICES, DIVORCE IN 21 DAYS, THE EUROMARKETS.

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